BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,435 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Indus	3462	650	W. E. Breeze	28th July.
— Assam	3938	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "
— Gwalior	2753	500	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4159	900	W. D. Anderson	8th "
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtiough	15th "
				Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th July.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
TEHERAN	3586	400	W. J. Nantes	21st "
ROHILLA	3360	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3.42	500	I. Reeves	18th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 650. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 8th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed by handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. "
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

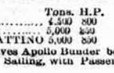
Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russell	29th July.
s.s. ASIA	3350	480	John Craig	15th August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

JUST RECEIVED, a large consignment of following monsoon articles :—

Water-proof suits (Black and White) generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 10 a suit. Water-proof sheet with warm lining for carriages and horses at Rs. 8 and 10. Coachman's broadcloth rain coat with hirban cover at Rs. 6. Tweed coat and trouser at Rs. 10-12-14-16-25. Tweed over-coat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi, socks and caps (any colour and size) Rs. 6 a set. Seal skin hats with flap from Rs. 6 to 10. Tweed hat at Rs. 2 and 2½. White Linen Table cloth 6/4 in. broad Re. 1 a yard. Ivory handle silk Umbrella Rs. 10. White water-proof cloth 60 in. broad Rs. 4 a yard. Railway Rug Rs. 12. These articles are sold on agent's account and risk.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE,

S.S. "BURMAIL," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

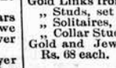
S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 27th July, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London, *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Of the very best London-make, finest workmanship and finish.

GENT'S 18-ct. GOLD, KEYLESS, CRYSTAL LEVER WATCHES, Compensation Balance, Jewelled in 8 holes, Enamel Dials and Plain Cases suitable for Monogram.

Price Rs. 200 cash.

GENT'S SILVER, ENGLISH LEVER, HUNTER CASE, KEYLESS WATCHES, Jewelled and carefully adjusted.

Price Rs. 100 cash.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have always on hand a very choice and select stock of the best London-made GOLD JEWELLERY. The Stock comprises—

JEWELLED GOLD BRACELETS, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 500 each.
PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 each.
JEWELLED GOLD BANGLES, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 each.
PLAIN GOLD BANGLES, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 each.
GOLD NECKLETS in various pretty patterns, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 each.
JEWELLED GOLD LOCKETS—Different designs. Maltese Crosses, &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 each.
PLAIN GOLD LOCKETS, all sizes, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90 each.
JEWELLED GOLD DEMI-SUITES, Consisting of Brooch and Earrings, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 each.
PLAIN GOLD DEMI-SUITES, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 each.
JEWELLED "FICHU" BROOCHES—the present "rage" in London. "The neatest and sweetest little thing made"—*vide* Nina's London letter, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120 each.
JEWELLED GOLD "HORSEY" BROOCHES, specially suited for Ladies attending Races, Sports, &c. Mounted with Diamonds, Pearls or Corals, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 120 each.
PLAIN GOLD "HORSEY" BROOCHES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 each.
DIAMOND EAR STUDS, Single Stones, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 per pair.
JEWELLED GOLD EARRINGS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250 per pair.
PLAIN GOLD EARRINGS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per pair.
GOLD AND JEWELLED SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100 each.
GOLD AND JEWELLED SCARF PINS, New and elegant design, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 each.
THE "NEW CRYSTAL" SCARF PINS, Gold mounts, various designs, Price Rs. 15 each.
HEMATITE HEAD SCARF PINS, Price Rs. 5 each.
SUITES OF SLEEVE LINKS, COLLAR AND SHIRT STUDS, Onyx mounted in gold. Price Rs. 63 each.
SUITES OF WHITBY JET, mounted in gold, Price Rs. 20 cash.
Gold Links from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per pair.
" Studs, set of 3, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
" Solitaires, set of 2, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.
" Collar Studs from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10.
Gold and Jewelled Scarf Rings, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 68 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE BEST SELECTED CHIRETTA,

BEING a liquid form of Saccharo-Chirettine prepared without heat and containing the active principle in a state of purity. It is the best of all vegetable bitter TONICS, and has been mentioned in the highest terms by medical authorities as a remedy in FEVER, NERVOUS and MUSCULAR DEBILITY and CLIMATIC PROSTRATION. It and Saccharo-Chirettine are the most certain of all the preparations of Chiretta.

Per Phial Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HODGE'S
HOREHOUND HONEY.

A SPEEDY, effectual, and pleasant remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Chest, Throat, and Lungs.

"Your Honey is delicious.
"Truly yours,
"ELLEN TERRY."

Per bottle Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

GERMAN POWDER,
(COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.)

NOW in universal use at Home as a safe and mild aperient, especially serviceable in cases of Hœmorrhoids, Chronic Constipation, and other irregularities. Strongly recommended.

Bottle, 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

NO family where there are children should be without this invaluable remedy. It is unequalled as a Tonic and as a protective against Boils and all complaints arising from poverty of the blood.

Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
Large quantities at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WEDDING PRESENTS
AND ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION IN
ELECTRO-PLATE.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, purchase only the best Goods from the leading Manufacturers; their present large stock is of the same superior quality as heretofore; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection it is unsurpassed by any House in India.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Aghdans	from	25 0	to 30 0	
Army and Navy Cups	"	16 0	to 35 0	
Assiettes	"	50 0	to 100 0	
Beer Jugs	"	45 0	to 70 0	
Beer Mugs	"	10 8	to 28 0	
Biscuit Boxes	"	16 0	to 80 0	
Bottle Holders	"	18 0	to 25 0	
Bottle Labels	"	1 4	to 4 0	
Brandy and Soda Frames	"	50 0	to 70 0	
Bread Basket	"	40 0	to 70 0	
Breakfast Cruets	"	13 8	to 28 0	
Breakfast Dishes	"	40 0	to 60 0	
Butter Coolers	"	16 0	to 30 0	
Butter Knives	"	2 8	to 7 0	
Cake Baskets	"	40 0	to 70 0	
Carlton Cruets	"	13 8	to 28 0	
Cheese Scoops	"	3 0	to 20 0	
Children's Mugs	"	13 8	to 40 0	
Christening Presents	"	10 0	to 100 0	
Chutney Frames	"	25 0	to 50 0	
Cigar Lamps	"	25 0	to 40 0	
Claret Jugs	"	18 0	to 40 0	
Cocktail Shakers	"	18 0	to 30 0	
Cruet Stands	"	20 0	to 60 0	
Crumb Scoops	"	12 8	to 25 0	
Dessert Fruit Spoons, sets of	"	40 0	to 60 0	
Dessert Knives and Forks, sets of	"	32 0	to 100 0	
Dessert Stands	"	36 0	to 70 0	
Dinner Cruets	"	32 0	to 100 0	
Egg Boilers or Steamers	"	29 0	to 35 0	
Egg Frames	"	18 0	to 60 0	
Entree Dishes, sets of 4	"	250 0	to 600 0	
Epergnes	"	100 0	to 200 0	
Etnas	"	30 0	to 40 0	
Fish Carvers	"	25 0	to 35 0	
Fish-Eating Knives and Forks, sets of	"	50 0	to 150 0	
Flower Stands	"	40 0	to 100 0	
Fruit Stands	"	35 0	to 70 0	
Goblets	"	28 0	to 100 0	
Golf Cups	"	20 0	to 80 0	
Ice Claws	"	8 8	to 10 0	
Ice Hammers	"	7 8	to 10 0	
Ice Jugs	"	35 0	to 100 0	
Ice Pails	"	18 0	to 30 0	
Ice Spoons, sets of	"	40 0	to 60 0	
Ice Tongs	"	4 8	to 6 8	
Ice Water Sets	"	150 0	to 250 0	
Ice Water Urns	"	200 0	to 300 0	
Inkstands	"	20 0	to 60 0	
Jam, Honey and Marmalade Jars	from	14 0	to 30 0	
Knife Rests, per pair	"	3 8	to 6 0	
Luncheon Frames	"	150 0	to 200 0	
Muffineers, each	"	2 8	to 7 0	
Mustard Pots	"	5 0	to 10 0	
Napkin Rings	"	2 0	to 6 0	
Nut Crackers	"	3 8	to 7 0	
Pepper Castors	"	2 8	to 7 0	
Piano Candlesticks	"	15 0	to 40 0	
Pickle Frames	"	20 0	to 40 0	
Pickle Prongs or Forks	"	1 12	to 8 0	
Pickle Sauce Frames	"	36 0	to 45 0	
Salad Bowls	"	36 0	to 100 0	
Salad Servers	"	20 0	to 30 0	
Salt Cellars, sets of	"	20 0	to 60 0	
Salvers	"	18 0	to 60 0	
Sardine Boxes	"	24 0	to 40 0	
Sauce Frames	"	36 0	to 45 0	
Side Dishes, sets of	"	250 0	to 600 0	
Soda Water Frames	"	30 0	to 40 0	
Soy Frames	"	12 8	to 14 0	
Spirit and Liquor Frames	"	50 0	to 130 0	
Spirit and Tumbler Stand	"	50 0	to 70 0	
Spoon Warmers	"	13 8	to 40 0	
Sugar Basins	"	30 0	to 40 0	
Sugar and Cream Frames	"	36 0	to 50 0	
Sulkies	"	6 0	to 8 0	
Tantalus Frames	"	60 0	to 150 0	
Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	"	14 0	to 30 0	
Tea Caddies	"	40 0	to 60 0	
Tea and Coffee Services	"	90 0	to 300 0	
Tea Infusers	"	6 0	to 8 0	
Teapot Stands	"	15 0	to 20 0	
Tea Services	"	35 0	to 100 0	
Tea Spoons per doz	"	11 0	to 20 0	
Tea Kettles	"	72 0	to 100 0	
Tea Trays	"	70 0	to 150 0	
Telescopic Cups	"	16 0	to 20 0	
Toast Racks	"	10 0	to 20 0	
Toast Rack and Egg Frame	"	50 0	to 70 0	
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes	"	72 0	to 120 0	
Tumbler and Wine Glass Covers	"	2 8	to 4 0	
Wedding Presents	"	10 0	to 200 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY,
THE FORT, BOMBAY. HEAD OFFICE, BYCULLA.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.

ISSUE OF FIVE PER CENT. GUARANTEED DEBENTURES.

FOR £305,000,

REPAYABLE IN 5 OR 7 YEARS.

THESE DEBENTURES are secured by a first charge upon the whole of the Bank Premises in London and the East which will be vested in Trustees for the Debenture-holders, due payment of the interest being guaranteed by the Bank.

Interest payable half-yearly at 30th September and 31st March by warrant or coupon at the option of the Debenture-holder.

Applications will be received for Debentures in sterling or rupees.

Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,
THE HOLTA COMPANY'S TEAS,

FOR WHICH WE ARE SOLE AGENTS,
HAVE TAKEN THE HIGHEST PLACE AT TEA SALES
IN THE CALCUTTA MARKET FOR YEARS AND GAINED

A GOLD MEDAL

AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE LATE EXHIBITION IN CALCUTTA.
PRICES AND DESCRIPTIONS ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED
SULLIVAN'S LAST NEW OPERA,
THE MIKADO;
OR,
THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

WORDS BY W. S. GILBERT. MUSIC BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Now being performed at the Savoy Theatre with enormous success.

	Rs. a.
Vocal Score (arranged by George Lowell Tracy)	3 12
Pianoforte arrangement (do. do.)	2 4
Libretto	12

NEW SONGS.

Rank and File	V. Rey	1 8
Last Muster	H. Pontet	1 8
Patience Rewarded	C. Pinsuti	1 8
Message from the King	C. Pinsuti	1 8
I Mean to Wait for Jack	C. Dick	1 8
My Heart's Message	A. H. Behrend	1 8
Loved Voices	E. Cooke	1 8
Can You Forget ?	J. L. Roeckel	1 8
Sunshine and Shadow	M. Welling	1 8
One Night came on a Hurricane	R. Betterton	1 8
Abbot, &c.	S. Adams	1 8
Dolly's Revenge	H. Pontet	1 8
Altar and the Throne	B. Tours	1 8
Till the Breaking of the Day	C. Pinsuti	1 8

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

POONA ! POONA ! !

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY, and 19, Kahun Road, POONA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, &c.

WE beg to describe below a few Specimens of our CHEAP CLASS OF WATCHES now so largely in demand. They are so well known to be of the STRONGEST FINISH and MOST RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS, that it is needless to enter into details.

SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs. a.
Superior keyless, full jewelled, lever, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob	30 0
Superior Half-hunting, keyless, 3 plate lever, full jewelled, compensated balance	45 0
"The Alarm" Watch. Highly finished, Crystal faced, 3 plate lever, full jewelled, and compensated balance. The alarm being set on a small dial on the face of the watch	55 0
Superior Double Crystal, Keyless, levers, full jewelled, compensated balance, CHRONOGRAPH WATCH	65 0
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.	75 0

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use. Known throughout India and Burma	35 0
Ditto, ditto, Second quality	25 0
Ditto, ditto, Third quality	20 0
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS	

Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Goods, Pianos, Harmoniums, Electro and Silver-plate free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND AT 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS CRICKETING

Coats, Club Colors...Rs. 26.

Fine White Saxony Coat and Trousers. } Rs. 30 to 36.
Melton Finished or Fine Faced Flannels, Soap Shrunk.
Shirts with Pockets, and Collar attached, Rs. 9.

SUITS.

CASH (OR V.P.P.) DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee—12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE HAVE REMOVED

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CONSTITUENTS

THE SADDLERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENTS

FROM OUR BRANCH HORNBY-ROW

TO OUR PREMISES

RAMPART-ROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
POMMELO BITTERS

TONIC,
DIGESTIVE,
ANTIMALARIAL.

Per Bottle Re. 1, and Re. 1-12.

Prepared only by

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

WHOLESALE GENERAL OR PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, and of Section I. of Act III. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Ten Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on presentation of coupons which will be issued with the Debentures.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application. The balance on or before Tuesday, 11th August, 1885.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the date above named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 2 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, 28th July, 1885, and they will thereafter be opened in presence of a Committee appointed by the Trustees for the purpose.

The Form of Tender is given below. Those who wish to use printed forms can obtain them by application to the Secretary Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures shall be a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council provided for by Section 34.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any tender or tenders.

By order of the Trustees.
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th July, 1885.

FORM OF TENDER.

I
hereby tender for Rupees
of Bombay PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees
Annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Rupees
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before Tuesday, 11th August, 1885.
I require, the amount in Debentures of Rupees each.
(Signature)

NOTICES.

NAUGUR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, the Mercantile Community and Railway Companies that, he has Iron Safes of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of First-class Workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks for sale at very moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are considered unfit for further use, are repaired to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

U. S. has been recognized by Government as a maker of Iron Safes.

Price Lists on Application.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes,
390, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

JUST OUT
Rs. 5, by post Rs. 5-5, or by V.P.P. Rs. 5-9.
WYVERN'S
CULINARY JOTTINGS,
Being a Treatise in Thirty Chapters
ON
REFORMED COOKERY
FOR
ANGLO-INDIANS
With Thirty Menus worked out in Detail,
5TH EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THACKER AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each " 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. " 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazar.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA OPERA TROUPE.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, 24TH JULY, 1885.
Second appearance in the new social play adapted from Bulwer Lytton's
LADY OF LYONS :
to be followed by
THE MOCK DOCTOR.

Doors open at 8 p.m.; performance at 9 p.m. precisely. Tickets to be had at the Theatre. Boxes for four Rs. 6; Stalls, Re. 1.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 560lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.
Meadow-street, Fort. WARDEN & CO.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC.
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS.
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Residences in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscoting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND AT CHOWPATTY.
NOTICE.

A PIECE of GOVERNMENT LAND measuring about 2,152 square yards, on the Queen's Road at Chowpatty, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at this office. FRIDAY, the 21st August, at 1 p.m. Conditions and other particulars can be learnt at this office.
J. H. GRANT,
Bombay, Collector's Office, 21st July, 1885. Collector.

KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 22nd day of July, 1885, A DIVIDEND of Rs. 36 (thirty-six, per share will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24 Apollo-road, on and after the 24th of this month to the Registered Shareholders standing on the registe ter on 23rd of July, 1885, on production of Share Certificates.
By order of Directors,
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 23rd July 1885.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT PRINTING PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on the 22nd July, 1885, it was resolved that a FIEST and FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share be made and that the same be paid on or before the 15th August, 1885, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19, Church-gate-street.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after 15th August, 1885.
By order of the Board,
SHAPURJI BYRAMJI KATRAK,
Managing Director.

THE VICTORIA LANDING AND SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 29, Hummum-street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th July instant, at 3 p.m, to transact the following business :—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet made up to 31st March last.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire as per clause 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
વછાલ જેરામજી કું.
(i. e.) VUSSUNJEE JAIRAM & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 13th July.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "ASIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Unless bales are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23rd July, 1885.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
—MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on FRIDAY, 31st instant, as under :—
1. ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING at 3 p.m., for the consideration of business left undisposed on the 13th instant.
SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 3-15 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—
1. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting Budget transfers, sanctioned by the Council on the 8th and 15th inst.
2. Sanction to be asked to the renewal of lapsed grants for 1884-85, amounting to Rs. 6,30,638-10-6.
3. Ditto to the writing off of Rs. 1,970-4-2, being the book value of 22 bullocks.
4. Ditto to the expenditure of Rs. 4,731 already reserved for additional lighting.
5. Government letter on the questions of the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner and the amendments of the Municipal Acts.
6. Government Resolution appointing Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., Deputy Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.
7. Government Resolution regarding the Corporation's grant of Rs. 2,500 towards the cost of maintaining the Veterinary College and Hospital, &c. &c.
8. Letter from the Deputy Commissioner stating that the Ex-Engineer is fully acquainted with the construction, and means of the discharge of all drains, both old and new, in Kamattipura.
9. Government Notification announcing the appointment of Mr. Stevens as Member of the Corporation vice Mr. Gostling, resigned.
By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 23rd July, 1885.

BILLIARD KIT.

THURSTON'S SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH for bed and cushion with a set of pocket and leather in hermetically-sealed zinc cases, Rs. 130 each.
Pool Money Receivers, Rs. 35 each.
Cue Sips of all sizes, Re. 0-8 per dozen.
Billiard Balls of Sizes.
Self-acting Billiard Markers, Rs. 5 each.
Billiard Chalk, 1st quality, Re. 1 per dozen.
Billiard Brushes, Rs. 3 each.
Cue Sip Fasteners, Rs. 2 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.

	Rs. as.
Benger's self-digestive food	1 2
Best Bermuda arrowroot	0 12
Bragg's charcoal biscuits	0 12
Hara's infants' food	0 10
Millin's infants' food Ans. 12 and	1 6
Neave's infants' food	0 10
Nestle's milk food	1 0
Epp's cocoa Ans. 8 and	0 14
Ridge's infant food	0 10
Brand's essence of mutton Re. 1-8 and	2 12
Brand's essence of chicken	3 8
Extract of meat, Liebig's Re. 1 and	2 0
Extract of meat, Madon's Ans. 12 to	2 8
Extract of mutton Ans. 14 to	3 0
Extract of chicken	1 8
Savory and Moore's infants' food	0 10
Condensed milk	0 7
Huntley and Palmer's biscuits Re. 1 to	2 4

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KIRBY'S
PHOSPHOROUS PILLS,
A Fresh Supply is always at hand.
Price-list sent free on application.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MOTHER SEIGEL SYRUP.
MOTHER SEIGEL PILLS.
MOTHER SEIGEL OINTMENT.
A fresh supply is always kept in stock.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED.
MAWER'S TARAXACUM COFFEE.
Very valuable to the sufferers from liver complaints, &c.
Per Tin ans. 12.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FLIES AND BUGS.
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Skunks, Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment, Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry-make, with ball bearings, double-driving gear, and all the latest improvements Also a few for children.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

ANTI-MOTH PAPER—An absolute protection from Moths, Mildew, and Infection. As 10 per packet.—BARTON Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED a GOOD CLERK for Busreh. Apply to "M.," care of this paper.

WANTED a COMPETENT ENGINEER for an up-country Mill. Apply to "B. M. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ICE-CREAMS, Pastry, Tea, Coffee, Hot Mutton Patties, &c.&c. PALLONJEE CONFECTIONER, Elphinstone Circle.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Brigg's crewel silks, of all &c., shades and patterns of slippers. Cane borders, &c.

ALBUMS, ALBUMS, ALBUMS, in great variety. Plush Photo Frames, Ladies' Companions, suitable for presents, at exceptionally low Prices.—Shroff Brothers.

FERNANDES & Co.'s VEGETABLE PILLS.—Important for the delicate throughout the season. Good health may be maintained by occasional doses at bed-time. Ans. 8 per box.

WANTED a DOCTOR for a Pilgrim-going ship Apply to Hajee Cassum Joosub, Graham's Buildings, Fort, or Shepherd & Co. Buildings, Frere-road, Carnac-bunder.

PEARSE'S Ices and Iced Puddings. PEARSE'S fresh-made Jellies are said to be perfection.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.—A choice collection just received. JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOLMANS, CHILDREN'S ROBES, etc.—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress-maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.—The best in Bombay. Arrangement to carry permanent residents free of charge to Fort and back. Please see another column.

FOR SALE, a grey CABULEE GELDING, 13-3, sound, stylish, up to weight, aged. Quiet to ride and drive. Rs. 250. Apply to W. G. BETHAM, Nasik.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 8-12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

FOR SALE, BAY ARAB GALLOWAY, 14 hands, aged 8, quiet, good-tempered, believed perfectly sound. Price, Rs. 350.—Captain MACPHERSON, Karwar.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

D. N. RAY, M. D., late attending Physician to the Dispensary of New York, Homœopathic Medical College, can be consulted at his residence, 9, Hornby-road, Fort.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £349,974-10-10 Stg.

THE MONSOON ! THE MONSOON !—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.'s "SUPERIOR OLD BLEND" and "BLAIR ATHOL" SCOTCH WHISKIES can now be obtained at all the Refreshment Rooms on the G. I. P. Railway.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush, and Soa Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 16 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London maker, Rs. 8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 11. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

SHIP BISCUITS, Cabin Biscuits, Superfine Flour, Crew Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Beef, Pork, and other Provisions.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.
JUST TO HAND
PER S. S. "TITANIA."
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS" Rs.	30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS" "	35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS" "	40	" 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA" "	45	" 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Druggists. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD CHAIRS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room, No. 41, Meadow-street—
A consignment of Austrian genuine bentwood drawing, dining, bedroom, rocking and children's chairs of various designs, strong, durable, light, elegant and easily unfixed for travelling.
The above chairs will be put up ½ or ¼ dozen at a time to suit private gentlemen.
15 boxes of superior champagne.
A collection of samples of hardware containing cards of knives, scissors, saws, braces, vices, augers, files, stock and dices, screwplates, hoes, &c., &c.
Also a sample collection of spring candle lamps, Venetian glass samples of water jugs and goblets, glasses and tumblers, &c.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Kareem Mohomedally—
Mark 607 5 to 16—12 cases Hallom gilt glass bends.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th July, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Store Lane, Fort, near Messrs. Graham & Co.'s lane, the valuable and handsome blackwood furniture, good French-polished and carved household ware, handsome China and rich crockery and glass-ware, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, &c., the property of C. A. FIDO, Esq. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, tea set, biscuit box, set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, such as a square dining table, a set of camp tables in two pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, card, side and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, low and drawing-room chairs, conversation and half-backed couches, chiffoneers, teapoys with marble top, rich Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, fancy corner whatnots, blackwood four-post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, almirah with plate glass door, chest of drawers, towel horses, wardrobe in two pieces, bath tub, commodes, &c.
The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.—
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 Handsome strong second-hand palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Handsome strong bay Arab horse, has been regularly driven in single harness.
1 Handsome fast C. B. horse, 7 years old, 14-2, goes in harness.
1 Handsome strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 Tricycle.
1 Poona-built tonga with hood.
1 Epergne complete.
1 Handsome strong bay waler gelding, 14-3 high, goes in single harness, first-rate charger and jumper, carries a lady.
1 Handsome strong dun color pony mare, 13-2½, good riding pony, fairly fast, and jumps very well.
1 Do. do. bay pony, 13 hands, goes in harness, quiet.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL TRICHINOPOLY AND INDIAN GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, DIAMOND RINGS, SHAWLS, TOYS, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his shop, 4 Hummum-street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Joonas Nathoo, closing his business owing to his continued ill-health, consisting of embroidered works of Scind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere and Delhi, such as Kamposr chuders, shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, &c., China silk and different other silk works, &c., Surat, Bombay, Vizagapatam workboxes, Moradabad and Benares brass wares, ivory toys, &c., extensive assortments of various kinds of Trichinopoly and Indian gold and silver jewellery, diamond-rings, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 6 days before the sale.
N.B.—The above is a good opportunity for European ladies and gentlemen to make presents to friends in Europe.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th July, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Tribhuvan Vidjee, deceased, and at the risk of the mortgagor, the following valuable diamond and pearl jewellery :—
1 pair brilliant and pearl bangles.
1 " pearl bangles (raifui).
1 diamond necklace.
1 brilliant pendant.
1 pair brilliant and diamond earrings.
1 brilliant earring.
1 ruby earring.
1 pair emerald earrings.
1 pair pearl and ruby earrings.
2 " earrings.
2 brilliant rings.
1 ruby ring.
1 emerald ring.
1 brilliant ruby hoop ring.
1 pearl, ruby and emerald earring.
1 diamond eardrops.
1 brilliant
1 pearl and ruby eardrops.
1 emerald eardrops.
1 pair pearl bracelets.
1 pair pearl necklaces (varsa).
The above is on view daily from 12 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROERTY AND THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE therein, on the Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, opposite Valker's Bungalows.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, all that piece of ground with the tenement or bungalow, cookroom, and stable standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 1,106 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on the west by the Public road to Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, on the north by the property of Thariabhoy Topur and on the south by the property of Juggonath Sunkseett, which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 606, new No. 13456, and new survey No. 1-3629, and the said messuage is assessed by the Collector at assessment number No. 28.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
Also at the same place, at 1 p.m., valuable household furniture, large size pier glasses, chandelier, wall-shade, hand organs, pictures, large size marble figures, carpets, &c., &c., the same comprises round tables with marble tops, marble-topped gilt tables, hall couches, English-made mahogany pier tables, drawing-room chairs with cushions, easy chairs, marble-topped pier tables, ladies' davenport, ottoman, book-stands, fireproof safe, velvet carpets, reclining couches, iron bedsteads, walnutwood teapoy, dressing glasses, large size pier glasses, teakwood dining table in 12 pieces, clothes pass, whatnot, glass door cupboard, wardrobe, gown and clothes presses, cheval glasses, copying pre-ses, large size music 1 box, mechanical toys, large size marble elephant, one and six light hanging argaund lamps, vase lamps wall shade, oleographs and pictures, China jars, Cabb ornaments, bronze figures, garden seats, Jaffarabad cow with calf, &c.
Property on view.

AUCTION SALE of Bass's Ale and Guinness's stout, also Austro-Bavarian Lager beer received per s. s. Loodiana and Cambodia.
On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
25 cases each 4 doz. quarts Bass & Co.'s ale, bottled by A. Probyn & Co.
15 " ea 6 doz. pint do. do.
25 " ea 4 doz. quarts Guinness's stout, bottled by A. Probyn & Co.
15 " ea 6 doz. pints do. do.
50 " ea 4 " quarts Austro-Bavarian lager beer.
25 " ea 6 " pints " "
Sample bottles may be obtained of the undersigned at auction prices.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 cases white lappets.
5 " " scarfs.
10 bales grey drill.
5 cases white shirtings.
2 " 400 boxes Manilla cigars, 50 in each box.
30 " each 4 dozen Doyle and McBride's fresh lobsters.
12 " " 50 bottles splendid digestive table water from the springs of Monte Chateaunuef.
5 cases hosiery consisting of socks, drawers, singlets (cotton and Balbriggan) fancy merino shirts, &c.
5 cases iron bedsteads and children's cots.
AT 2 P.M.
Any carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND-CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagia—
Ex s. s. Byculla and Chilka.
200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
200 " " " " scantling of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
2. Cases of superior fancy woollen cloth, suitable for coats, trousers and suit, just arrived per s. s. Nepaul, consisting of mix corkscrew, fancy worsted coating, woaded black solid cross-ribbed worsted, woaded black corkscrew, woaded black solid corkscrew, silk fancy worsted coating, check fancy worsted coating, mix solid twill worsted, olive brown corkscrew, fancy coating, West tweed, Scotch cheviot fancy, Westhavillas, Scotch homespun, mix solid twill worsted, black and white tweed, check coating, indigo blue worsted suiting, mix worsted, superfine corkscrew, tweed, &c.
The pieces are from 5 to 15 yards in length, and each piece will be sold separately to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood and iron, old office record paper, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Fine pale sherry, English bottled, just received per s.s. Huzara.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 24th July, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back-road opposite Sir Mangaldass Nuthoobhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases and boxes, hanging and table lamps, first-rate oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as hot water curry dishes, cruet stand, butter and biscuit boxes, ice pitcher, fish knives, spoons and forks, handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished and carved furniture such as dining table, sideboard, dumb waiter, camp tables, arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, side and oval tables, carved chiffoniers, whatnot, drawing room conversation sofas and chairs, easy, folding and reclining chairs, monkey round and oval teapoys, table cover, clocks, carpets, double bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, wardrobes, almiras, reclining couches, towel and shoe horses, looking glasses, writing table, bookstand, fish bowl with fish, China matting, &c.
The property is now on view.
JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 24th July, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst. at 1 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the godown shed of the B B & C I Railway—
A quantity of unclaimed luggage.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood furniture, glassware, crockery and plated ware at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle.
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood furniture, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same consists of sofas, arm and without arm and bentwood chairs, dining, round, camp, washing and dressing tables, clothes presses, sideboard, dressing glass, iron bedsteads, hanging and table lamps, bathing tubs, commodes, pictures, carpets, mattings, crockery clothing, cookroom utensils, choice selection of garden flower pots, &c., &c.
The property will be on view three days previous to the sale.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 21th July, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,300,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—
3 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London, and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited,
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£330,000.
LONDON BANKERS.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES; Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the latest style Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE

HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under
STANDARD POLICIES
during the last three years
In 1882 there was paid ... £505,936-19-5
" 1883 " ... 508,144-13-4
" 1884 " ... 549,974-10-10
THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to
£6,466,527-17-5.
Invested only in unexceptionable securities.
Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred. If the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.
Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.
Apply by letter to "V." care of this paper.
The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.
On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly exp

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Band, 9th N. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Address by the Rev. Dr. Stone, Y. M. C. A., 8-30 p.m.
Parsee Opera Troupe, Gaiety Theatre.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Asia (s), from Glasgow; and Adowa (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Benvenue (s), for Calcutta; Malda (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Clan Murray (s), Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry at the Apollo-bunder this evening :—

March	Belphegor	Brepsant.
Overture	Il Conte d'Essex	Mercadante.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Valse	Sunshine	Diaz.
Quadrille	Potpourri	Strauss.
Galop	Dawen	Parlow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOST PROPERTY.—Ishvurdas Pranjeevundas, residing at Bholeshwar, reported to the police on Wednesday that he had dropped a gold waist-chain, valued at Rs. 700, while he was at a Maharaja's temple that morning.

A PRAO SWAMPED.—Prao No. 4046, laden with railway iron, was swamped while lying alongside the s. s. Peshawar on Tuesday forenoon. The value of the iron is estimated at Rs. 700. It was the property of one Basondas Hurjeevun.

THE PARSEE OPERA TROUPE.—The "Lady of Lyons" will be repeated at the Gaiety Theatre this evening by the members of the Parsee Victoria Opera Troupe. The performance is worthy of encouragement, and there should be a crowded house.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows: Black and Yellow—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Barton, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Wallace, vs. White—Mr. Ker, Mr. King, Mr. Richards, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Savile. Play to begin at 5-30. (Weather permitting.)

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—Esaanjee Noorbhoy was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wrongfully confining a Parsee lad named Kaikhusroo Rustomjee in a room on the third storey of a house in Duncan-road, on the 27th June last. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday 21st July, was 410, being 6 more than in the previous week, 28 less than the week ending 22nd July 1884, and 32 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 278 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 23·83 calculated on the increase of population since 1884. There were 87 deaths from remittent fever, being 8 more than in the previous week, and 24 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentare were last week 65, 18 and 9 respectively, as compared with 55, 17 and 14 in the same time last year. Twelve deaths from cholera were registered last week as compared with 10 in the week previous.

A MATTER OF COURTESY.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, Mr. Nanabhoy R. Chichgar, acting honorary secretary to the Joint Freemasons' Hall Committee, appeared before Mr. Warden, the third judge, in obedience to a summons of the court signed by Mr. Anandrao Bhaskerjee, clerk of the court, to give evidence in a suit for the recovery of money brought by the late cook against the butler of the hall. After evidence had been given, Mr. Chichgar said that as a matter of principle, rather than a personal matter, he wished to bring to the notice of the judge an objectionable practice obtaining in that court. He received the summons of the court that morning addressed to "Nanabhoy Chichgar," and on his making inquiries of the clerk who filled the witness summonses, he learned that there were standing instructions to prefix "Mr." to the names of all European witnesses, and not in the case of natives. Mr. Warden said that he was not aware of any such instructions being given to clerks, nor had he himself given any such instructions. Mr. Chichgar requested his honour that since the matter had been brought to his notice he would make inquiries into the matter, and issue necessary instructions.

UNNECESSARY VIOLENCE BY A SCHOOL-MASTER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Currumsey Tejpal, a teacher in the Ripon English School, Nanabaug, was charged before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, Third Presidency Magistrate, with having assaulted Currimbhoy Jaffer, a Mahomedan pupil attending his school. Mr. D'Souza prosecuted. From the evidence given before the court it appeared that the Ripon English School is a small private institution kept by the accused's brother. There are three classes, and thirty-six pupils. Private pupils who also attended St. Xavier's College and other schools were also taught. The Mahomedan boy had been a truant and bad character. He used to gamble with other boys, and cheat his playmates out of small sums of money. On the 16th inst., because he did not know some lesson, he was held by two boys, who were directed by the defendant, who gave him about forty strokes with a cane, the blows falling on both arms and on the back. The next morning the boy's mother noticed that his arms were back were black and blue, and questioned him, when she learnt that he had been so severely beaten. The father was told of it, and he instantly went to the school, where he met the accused. On asking how his son was getting on the accused said he was making fair progress, but he had been forced to give him six strokes. Some dispute arose between the angry father and the headmaster, the latter, it was stated, telling the father that he would dismiss the boy on account of bad conduct as he was bringing discredit on the school. The schoolmaster denied giving the boy forty strokes, and said he had only given him six. A witness was called who had seen the boy the next day, and had then noticed about a dozen blue marks on each arm, and three on the back. Mr. Shewshankar convicted the accused and remarked that whatever may have been the rules in the school, no law authorised him, or any schoolmaster, to use any unnecessary violence on the persons of children entrusted to his care. A fine of Rs. 5 was imposed.

PROSECUTION FOR SELLING SACRAMENTAL WINE.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, befor Mr. P. Ryan, Abraham Yacoob, a Jew, was charged at the instance of Mr. Walker, an Abkari inspector, with manufacturing and selling wine without license from the Collector of Bombay. The inspector produced a bottle containing wine, which had been purchased, at his instigation, by another Jew from the accused. Sulliman Yusoff, a Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue at Byculla, stated that the bottle shown to him contained a wine which is used by Jews in their synagogues and households in the observance of certain rituals. The accused said that he was employed by his co-religionists to prepare the wine for their religious services. The wine was prepared from raisins, and was sold only to Jews, it being sacriiege to allow it to pass into other hands. The contents of the bottle had been tested by the Chemical Analyser, who reported that the wine contained a small quantity of alcohol, not greater than was usually present in light wines. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the Abkari inspector had contended that because this wine contained alcohol, its manufacture and sale should be controlled by the provisions of Act V. of 1878. But there were alcoholic preparations, like eau-de-cologne, to which the Act had not been made applicable, in order to avoid interfering with the free agency of trade. In the present case the liquid before the court had been prepared for use in the performance of Jewish religious rites and ceremonies. If it had been sold to any other person than a Jew, his worship said, he might recognise sufficient reason for a prosecution; but the Jews, as all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects, were protected in the free exercise of their religious duties, and he was of opinion that it would be an interference with their religious liberty if the Abkari Act were to be made applicable to this particular liquor. To hold that in such a case the law does apply would be to give zealous Abkari officers power to enter a Jewish synagogue or household to search for and seize such liquor—a course which would be entirely opposed to the policy and pledges given by Government in matters of religion. The accused was therefore discharged.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SATURDAY, 25th July, 1885.
Saint James Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Though it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill health altogether, yet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When hoarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throat or chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon those parts without delay, and his Pills taken in appropriate doses, to promote its curative action. No catarrhs or sore throats can resist these remedies. Prized directions envelope every package of Holloway's medicaments, which are suited to all ages and conditions, and to every ordinary disease to which humanity is liable.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

ALLEGED WASTE OF AN ESTATE.

ZYNUBAI WIDOW VS. HAJEE ESMAIL ABDULLA AND ANOTHER.

ON the 29th ult. his lordship granted a rule *nisi* requiring the defendants to show cause why the first defendant should not be restrained from selling or parting with any of the properties belonging to the estates of either Abdulla Jeewa or Hajee Adum Abdulla, and from collecting or receiving the rents and profits of the estates, and why a receiver should not be appointed. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, moved to-day that the rule, against which no affidavits had been filed in reply, be made absolute.

The plaint in the case stated that Abdulla Jeewa, a Hallai Memon Mahomedan, died intestate in 1883, leaving behind him two sons, one of whom was the plaintiff's late husband Hajee Adum Abdulla, and a widow, since deceased. Abdulla Jeewa died possessed of property, moveable and immoveable, of the value of about Rs. 79,500. His eldest son, the first defendant, took possession of the property and began to manage it, and had used some portion of it in continuing the business of a dealer in cutlery, watches, and clocks, which was carried on by Abdulla Jeewa in his lifetime. After the death of Abdulla Jeewa's widow, the plaintiff's late husband, feeling dissatisfied with the conduct of the first defendant, instituted a suit against him in the High Court, praying that the estate might be administered by the court. By putting him in possession of some of the immoveable property, and by promises as to a partition of the estate, the first defendant induced him not to prosecute the suit. He, the plaintiff's late husband, died shortly afterwards. The first defendant then took possession of the whole of the estate, and tried to get possession of the plaintiff's own ornaments also. The plaintiff alleged that the first defendant wished to appropriate the whole of the estate to himself, regardless of the rights of the plaintiff and of her daughter, the second defendant, in order to squander and waste it in extravagance of divers kinds, to which he was addicted. The plaintiff charged that he had already squandered a portion of the estates, and had been tampering with the accounts and books of the estate in order to carry out his intentions.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, on behalf of the first defendant, said that the appointment of a receiver would interfere with the business of a going concern.

Mr. Jardine said no affidavits in reply had been filed by the other side, and that his learned friend was not entitled to speak. However, if the first defendant gave security for Rs. 30,000 to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary, he might be allowed to continue in the management of the shop business.

After some further discussion, his lordship made the rule absolute. Mr. Frederick H. Brito was appointed receiver on the usual terms, but he was not to interfere with the business of the shop unless, upon investigation, he found it absolutely necessary in the interest of the property to do so. Defendant was to produce all books as required to the receiver. Costs reserved.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 23.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

HORMUSJEE MANECKJEE MODY *vs.* HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE DAVUR.

MR. PHEROZESHAW MEHTA, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff is the proprietor of the Adelphi and the Victoria Hotels. He sought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000 from the defendant, being the amount of a promissory note passed by him at Bombay to one R. Brancer, on the 2nd January last, and which had been transferred by Brancer to the plaintiff on the 14th May in consideration of Rs. 600 due to the plaintiff. On the 13th May the defendant appeared before Mr. P. Ryan, the third Presidency Magistrate, and laid an information against Brancer, who was formerly one of the proprietors of the Waverley Hotel, charging him with fraud and forging the note. In his information Hormusjee Davur said he was a merchant and lived at Mahaluxme. Mr. Ryan referred the defendant to a civil court, and refused to grant a warrant for the arrest of Brancer. On the afternoon of the same day the defendant received a letter from the plaintiff, saying that Brancer was indebted to him, and had therefore transferred the note to him. He called on the defendant to take it up. The defendant said he had never received any consideration for the note, and denied having passed it to Brancer or any one else. He immediately instructed Messrs Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson to write to the plaintiff denying the genuineness of the note and applying for an inspection of it, but the plaintiff refused to let him see it. Mr. Patel, on behalf of the defendant, denied the execution, and the consideration for it. He said that the plaintiff was not entitled to sue, as Brancer was indebted to the original holder of the note, could alone sue the defendant. Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta agreed to make Brancer a co-plaintiff in the suit. On the case for the plaintiff being closed, Mr. Pherozeshaw intimated to the court that the defendant had paid the full amount of the note, and asked that the case might be marked as settled. His honour remarked that it was well the defendant had paid the money, or probably he might have laid himself open to a criminal prosecution for perjury.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE WARDHA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE first annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held at the company's office on Wednesday last, Mr. W. Norrie Mitchell in the chair. It was resolved that the appointment of Mr. W. Norrie Mitchell and of Mr. B. C. Cama as directors be confirmed. It was further resolved that the existing board of directors, all of whom retired at this meeting, be re-elected. The following report was adopted on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Jamasjee Ruttonjee Contractor :—At the last meeting of the company, held on the 24th January last, your directors promised to convene another meeting and inform you of the progress of affairs and submit to you the plans of your intended mill. Since that date Bombay has passed through a period of unexampled depression, and many of the best mills in the place have seen their shares at an abnormally low figure. This circumstance and the causes which brought it about are well known to you, and need not here be mentioned. In the face of this position, your directors decided that it would be futile to press shares on the public, and determined to let matters remain as they were until mill prospects brightened. That your directors were correct in this surmise is evidenced by the fact that within the past month a gradual rise has taken place in the price of mill shares, and a short time, it is hoped, that matters will have regained their former condition of prosperity. Your directors would therefore still counsel patience, and recommend that no steps be taken to erect the mill for the present. Their reasons for this advice are as follows. The cotton required for the mill can only be purchased in the cotton districts during the season, and for the remainder of the year supplies must be laid in. If the mill were at once commenced, it could not be ready in time for next season's crop, and the consequence would be that the mill would be unemployed for months, with an expense going on for keeping the machinery in order. If the buildings are commenced in October next, they will be ready in time for the season of 1886, and your directors therefore suggest that the buildings be postponed until that date. Your directors regret to report that many of the shareholders have not yet paid their calls on allotment, and if further delay on this head takes place those shareholders who have paid will have their interests injured; and in their protection your directors will be compelled to adopt steps for the recovery of these amounts. This mode of proceeding your directors trust will not have to be adopted. Only 125 shares remain to be allotted, and directly these are subscribed your directors will proceed to obtain plans and estimates, and hope with your co-operation to be in a position to commence the erection of your mill in October next. The chairman, in commenting upon the report, pointed out that there were in the undertaking all the elements of success—a supply on the spot of one of the finest classes of cotton grown in India, fuel at a very low price from the Warora mines, and a local market for the produce of the mill. He also showed from statistics that up-country mills had, as a whole, stood well the strain of the late depression, as was seen by the fact that their at the present time are relatively much higher than those of Bombay mills. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE KHAMGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY.

THE third annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at 24, Apollo-street, Mr. G. K. Heinrichs presiding. The following report of (the directors was laid before the meeting :—"Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the past year ending the 30th June last. The cotton crop in the Khamgaum district during the past season has been about the smallest on record, the export of full-pressed cotton amounting to only 41,834 bales up to 30th June, against 47,083 bales last year, of which the company pressed 6,017 bales against 12,331 bales last year. The accounts show a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of Rs. 6,438-7-8. As Rs. 8,640 are required to enable your directors to pay the guaranteed dividend of 6 per cent. or Rs. 36 a share, the deficiency has been paid into the bank by the guarantors to the credit of the company. The directors have resolved not to set aside any money for depreciation this year, and you will be glad to hear that during the year no breakages have taken place in the machinery, and the sums standing to the credit of reserve fund and depreciation accounts, amounting to Rs. 2,104-2-7, remain untouched. The extra law charges incurred in connection with the reduction of the capital, amounting to Rs. 900, have been paid out of this year's revenue." The directors' report and audited accounts up to 30th June last were confirmed and passed. A dividend of Rs. 36 per share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared and made payable from the 24th inst. Mr. J. Macfarlane, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. The appointment as directors of Mr. J. Janni, Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, and Mr. H. Will, in place of Mr. E. Spinner, Mr. D. H. Glade, and Mr. A. Breul, proceeded to Europe, was confirmed. Mr. A. W. Campbell was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 100. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *VS.* THE VOLUNTEER CLUB.

THIS match was the first of the "foreign" games on the list of the Bombay Gymkhana. The home team proved themselves immeasurably superior to their opponents. A glance at the analysis of bowling will show that Newnham was in the first instance the destructive element, as far as the Volunteers were concerned, in their first innings; while in their second, Challenor was remarkably successful as a bowler. Prevost, "Rogers," and Harrington went down before Challenor's attack like "skittles," and on no occasion was he hit for a greater figure than 2. For the Volunteer Club, only one bowler was worthy of any particular mention. Cruickshank bowled with great steadiness and remarkable precision throughout the Gymkhana innings, and had it not been for him there is little doubt that his adversaries would have piled on a larger total. As regards the fielding, each side was on its mettle, and there is little fault to be found with either. Penny, the captain of the Gymkhana team, won the toss as usual, and elected to bat, going in himself accompanied by Carnegy to face the attack of Cruickshank and Horace Harrington. Both bowlers whipped them in at more than medium pace, and the run-getting was painfully slow. The game commenced at 11-25 a.m., the first ten runs were compiled in 14 minutes, and very shortly after Cruickshank bowled Carnegy with a fine break-back from the off on to the leg stump. (One wicket for 14 runs.) "Roberts" joined his captain, and two runs later, in trying to make a big hit off Cruickshank, he gave "Rogers" at point a skier and retired. (2 for 16.) Challenor now came in, but no addition was made to the total, for Penny in an effort to cut Cruickshank, misjudged his stroke and hit the ball into his own wicket. This was a very disastrous beginning. Gaddum joined Challenor, and while the latter played steadily the other did most of the hitting. At 18 J. Devlin had relieved Horace Harrington, but the runs crept on apace until Gaddum made a good off drive for 3 off Cruickshank, on which he was then fell for a smart 9. On the resumption of play, Gaddum again punished the same bowler to the tune of 5—a fine leg hit—and 30 went up on the telegraph. Seven runs later J. Devlin floored the Captain's leg stump with a shooter (4 wickets for 47 runs), and Hills occupied the vacancy. Now occurred a very smart piece of cricket. Challenor returned a very hot one to Devlin, which was beautifully held one-handed; and the fifth wicket fell for 38 runs. Swanny, the "demon," almost as good a bat as he is a bowler, and fresh from laureis won in Kutch and Kurrachee, joined Hills. This pair of batsmen played the correctest of cricket, and the runs mounted up under their masterly manipulation to 80 when A. 12-23, 40 went up. At 64, "Rogers" relieved Devlin, who was getting "pasted;" and 70 went up on the board at 12-57. While the first 40 runs had been compiled in 48 min., these 30 occupied only 34 min. Newnham frequently smote "Rogers," until at 81 this bowler was taken off. Hills had to withstand Cruickshank during nearly the whole interval, and again showed his sterling defence, for Cruickshank's bowling was as good as ever, and Hills had to receive nine-tenths of his delivery. At 83 Hills retired for a very careful innings of 11 (6 wickets) in the course of which 45 runs had been added to the total. Jervois, Newnham's companion, but was easily caught by Prevost off Cruickshank without any addition to the score. (7 wickets for 83 runs.) Macbeth came in and made one or two good strokes; but Newnham (8th wicket) fell to Cruickshank at 90. (8 wickets.) Newnham played a very good innings of 31 without a chance. Hartwig succeeded; and 90 went up at 1-23, shortly after which the luncheon bell rang. When the game was resumed, 5 runs only were hit up when Macbeth retired l b w to Horace Harrington, who had relieved "Rogers" (9 wickets), and Gould and Hartwig increased their score by 8, when the innings was run out. (10 wickets.) Faulkner and Gould, the last men in, made the second best stand of their side, putting together 23 runs before the former retired, paying the penalty of putting more—much more—than his leg before his wicket, and the innings closed for 126 runs.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

GYMKHANA—1ST INNINGS.

	No. of balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Cruickshank	153	47	10	6	...
Hor. Harrington	60	27	1	2	2
J Devlin	75	33	1	2	2
"Rogers"	15	14	...	...	...

The Volunteer Club sent in Forde and Horace Harrington at 3-18 to face Newnham and Gaddum. Nothing of notice occurred throughout their innings, except that Prevost alone made a stand at all. One after the other did our civic force go in, to either be uprooted by the "demon" or caught by the superb pace of the wicket off Gaddum. Their innings closed for 38 runs, and they had consequently to follow on. The Volunteers certainly made a better show in their next essay, and though Newnham had made way for other bowlers because was tired, Challenor came forth as equally disastrous with the leather, and, in conjunction with Gaddum, pounded the Volunteers out of time. J Devlin made a spirited stand in the second innings, 26 runs, including a very fine drive for 4 and the hit of the day, an off-drive off Gaddum for 5. The innings closed for 66 runs, the Gymkhana therefore winning by one innings and 22 runs.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

VOLUNTEERS—1ST INNINGS.

	No. of balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	
*Newnham	55	15	2	7	0
Gaddum	53	39	1	4	0

* Bowled one no ball.

2ND INNINGS.

Gaddum	97	34	4	6	1
Newnham	10	7	0	0	0
Carnegy	40	11	4	0	1
Challenor	40	11	2	4	0

The following is the score :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr L Penny, b Cruickshank	7
Mr C Carnegy, b Cruickshank	7
Mr R "Roberts," c "Rogers," b Cruickshank	1
Capt C Newnham, c and b J Devlin	11
Mr F Gaddum, b J Devlin	10
Mr J J Hills, c J Devlin, b Horace Harrington	11
Mr A Newnham, c N Devlin, b Cruickshank	31
Capt Jervois, c Prevost, b Cruickshank	0
Mr J Macbeth, l b w, b Horace Harrington	8
Mr A Hartwig, run out	10
Mr A P Gould, not out	11
Mr J Faulkener, l b w, b Cruickshank	10
Extras—Bye, 1; leg-byes 4; wides 4	9
Total	126

VOLUNTEER CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Vol H Forde, b Newnham	0	c Hills b Gaddum	3
Vol Hor Harrington, b Newnham	4	c Jervois, b Gaddum	0
Vol J Milward, b Newnham	0	c Hartwig, b Gaddum	9
(Reserve) F Prevost, b Newnham	16	b Challenor	6
Vol G "Rogers," c Gould, b Gaddum	0	l b w, b Challenor	9
Lieut E F Nicholson, c Gould, b Gaddum	8	Not out	0
Vol Herb Harrington, c Challenor b Gaddum	1	c Jervois, b Challenor	5
Sergt. W P Ryan, c Challenor, b Newnham	1	c Newnham, b Gaddum	7
Corpl J Devlin, not out	3	b Gaddum	29
Col Sergt N Devlin, b Newnham	0	Absent	0
Sergt L Crowley, b Newnham	0	c and b Challenor	4
Vol W Cruickshank, st Gould b Gaddum	2	c Gould b Gaddum	0
Extras—Byes, 2; no ball, 1	3	Bye 1; wides, 2	3
Total	38	Total	66

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 22.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·664
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—3)	1·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind*	WSW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	437
Fall of Rain	0·46
Total fall during month	17·35
" " year	22·48
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd inst.	0·15

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. De Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 216, High Holborn, London.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

THE following season reports for the week ending 21st instant are published for general information :—

Karachi.—Rain in Sakro 8 cents. Manora 6 cents. River at Kotri on 20th, 18 feet 6 inches against 14 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in 3 talukas, cattle-disease in 4 talukas, loss of 51 buffaloes in Ghorabari taluka, worm in Ghorabari taluka. Damage to crops in Shahbandar on account of deficiency of water in Keti owing to sea-water flood. Small-pox in 4 villages in districts; 5 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 27 remaining sick; cholera in the Karachi Collectorate, cases 625, 439 deaths. Prices wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 26, 36 and 34; Tatta 24, 40 and 40; Shahbandar 22, 40 and 46, and Kotri 32 and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 15 5-12 against 11 11-12 on same date last year. Kharif sowing continues; early sowing cotton bearing and picking commenced. Drizzling rain in 2 talukas on 13th and 14th. Fever in 4, small-pox and cattle-disease in 1 taluka; cholera in 11 talukas, fresh attacks 444, deaths 385. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 23, 26, 44; Sukkur 26, 32 and 48, and Larkhana 20, 36 and 42 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation good. Lands adjoining the river banks in the Hala and Sakrand, talukas are under water. River at Kotri on 20th, 18 feet 6 inches against 14 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in 1, small-pox in 4, cattle-disease in 2 and cholera in 11 talukas. Rain at Sakrand on 14th 7 cents Prices of grain steady.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Early crops slightly injured by insects in 3 talukas. Cholera still decreasing, Shahdadpur Taluka free. Heat great in shade; Saturday 117 degrees; no rain. Wheat 31, jowari and bajri 49, and rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 6 inches 24 cents, total 9 inches 10 cents; rain throughout the district; minimum in Modasa where more is wanted. Sowing operations commenced. Public health good. Wheat 36 and bajri 33 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain at Godhra 1 inch 69 cents, total 5 inches 44 cents; rain badly wanted at Dohad. Public health good. Sowing operations progressing. Average of prices wheat 31, bajri 31 and maize 43 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; Kaira 5 inches 5 cents, total 8 inches 44 cents. Sowing operations in progress. Cholera in Nowsari, Borsad, Mehmadabad, Borsad and Anandt talukas, 81 cases, 33 deaths. Bajri 31, wheat 30 and rice 24 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 5 inches 15 cents, total 6 inches 71 cents at Broach; maximum at Hansot 5 inches 9 cents; minimum at Amod 1 inch 31 cents. Sowing operations commenced. New cholera cases in Amod 15, deaths 16; 4 fatal cases in Broach City; 12 cases and 3 deaths in Broach and Jambusar talukas. Rice 23, bajri 30 and jowari 33 pounds.

Surat.—Rain 2 inches 30 cents, total 6 inches 94 cents; general fall throughout the district; maximum in Pardi 18 inches 60 cents; minimum in Jalalpore 1 inch 15 cents. Prospects greatly improved. Sowing progressing. Transplantation commenced in places. Cholera in Surat and Jalalpore, 3 cases, 2 deaths. Jowari 36 and nagli 41 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather sultry and windy by turns with heavy clouds; reports show light rain throughout district, but since yesterday rainfall evidently increasing in steadiness. Agricultural operations are being resumed. Rain urgently required everywhere. Cholera in 9 talukas, cases 383, deaths 182. Wheat 41 pounds 4 tolas and bajri 46 pounds 5 tolas. Prospects generally improved.

Nasik.—Rain 1 inch 2 cents at Nasik, 1 inches 86 cents in Sinnar; 23 inches 63 cents in Igatpuri; 4 inches 50 cents in Dindori; 1 inch 38 cents in Niphad; 1 inch 24 cents in Chandor; 27 cents in Yeola; 72 cents in Malegaon; 1 inch 19 cents in Nandgaon; 1 inch 70 cents in Baglan; 2 inches 2 cents in Kalvan; 25 inches 90 cents in Peint. Prospects improved; more rain wanted in Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, and Malegaon. Sowing of rice, nagli and ground-nut commenced in Nasik and Dindori. Transplantation of rice and nagli vigorously progressing in Igatpuri and Peint. Sowing of kulti and tili commenced in Baglan. Sowing of bajri will shortly commence. Want of fodder for cattle felt in Sinnar, Niphod, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalvan. Cholera in Nassik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Niphad, Yeola and Nandgaum, 181 attacks, 110 deaths. Wheat 34½, bajri 34 and rice 21.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 16, total of week 12 inches 40 cents, total to date 22 inches 2 cents, being 16 inches 39 cents below average. Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 15th and 16th to 2° warm on 19th, and then fell to 1° cool on 21st. Vapour in air excessive from 17th to 21st. Abnormal wind from north-west from 15th to 17th, wind normal from 18th to 21st.

Thana.—Rain 16 inches 38 cents, total 33 inches 43 cents. Sowing in the salt rice lands in Bassein in progress. Transplanting in progress in all the talukas. State of young crops good. Rain has fallen in all the talukas in sufficient quantity for agricultural purposes since the despatch of the last report. Cholera in 4 talukas, cases 88, fatal 44; fever in 4 and cattle-disease in 3 talukas. Second sort rice 20 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 20th instant.) Rain 13 inches 54 cents, total 25 inches 48 cents. Slight fever in Pen and Panvel talukas; cholera in Panvel and Roha talukas, small-pox in Petha Uran; cattle-disease in Roha and Panvel talukas. Transplantation of crops in progress. Rice 2nd sort 23 pounds and tur dal 2nd sort 19 pounds 39 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 4 inches 87 cents, total 37 inches 65 cents. Sowing operations nearly completed. Transplantation in progress. More rain wanted. Fever, small-pox and cattle-disease in 2 talukas; cholera disappeared from Weswi, dysentery in Khed. Public health good.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 13 inches 89 cents in Maval; minimum 40 cents in Indapur Taluka. Sowing operations progressing, except in Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas, where more rain is wanted. Prices bajri 29 and jowari 37; in Poona bajri 28 and jowari 33 pounds. 131 cholera cases in 4 talukas, 68 deaths.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 1 inch and 26 cents in Akola; 1 inch 29 cents in Parner; 1 inch 5 cents in Nevasa; 98 cents in Shevgaon and Rahuri; 86 in Jamkhed, 59 in Nagar, 56 in Shrigonda, 38 in Karjat, and 22 in Kopargaon. Sowing of kharif in full progress in about 30 villages of the Nagar Taluka, in very few places in Parner and Shrigonda, in about 10 or 11 villages of Kopargaon; in parts of Shevgaon, Nevasa, and in about 4 villages of Rahuri, in about 7 villages of Sangamner, and in parts of Jamkhed, where the present rainfall has been beneficial to the tusar crops. Sowing of hulga and bajri is begun in about 22 villages of Karjat. In Akola kharif sowing is begun in some of the Deshi villages. The late rainfall has been beneficial to the nagli, vari, and rice crops sown in the Dang villages. Want of fodder in Parner, Kopargaon and Sangamner; 88 head of cattle are reported to have died in Sangamner and 30 in Kopargaon; slight cattle-disease in Nevasa, Sangamner and Akola. Cholera 32 attacks and 12 deaths in Jamkhed; 7 attacks, 6 deaths in Sheygaon; 67 attacks, 19 deaths in Nevasa; 3 attacks, 3 deaths in Rahuri; 16 attacks, 9 deaths in Kopargaon, and 8 attacks only in Sangamner. Bajri from 31 to 45 pounds and jowari from 42 to 66 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 1 inch 47 cents, in Barsi 1 inch 14 cents, in Madha 74 cents, in Karmala 25 cents, in Pandharpur 1 inch 13 cents, in Sangola 79 cents and in Malsiras 64 cents. Sowing has been generally commenced in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas; in the Madha, Karmala, Pandharpur, and Sangola talukas sowing operations have commenced in parts where there was only enough moisture; in the Malsiras taluka irrigated crops are suffering, well water being scarce. A general and good fall of rain is anxiously looked for. Jowari is sold at 45 pounds 31 tolas and bajri 30 pounds 33 tolas a rupee. There are as yet no signs of distress.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 6 inches 82 cents, total 13 inches 31 cents. Rainfall throughout the district in talukas; maximum in Javli 12 inches 4 cents; minimum in Tasgaon 1 inch. Sowing commenced in talukas where it was suspended for want of rain. Kharif crops now doing well. Cholera in 4 talukas 264 cases, 115 deaths; small-pox slightly prevalent in two talukas. Bajri 30·32 and jowari 34·18.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 3 inches 54 cents, total 12 inches 84 cents; Chandgad 8 inches 27 cents; Khanapur 4 inches 30 cents; Chikodi 2 inches 87 cents; Parasgad 1 inch 8 cents; Sampgaon 1 inch, Gokak 52 cents and Athni 39 cents. Rice crops good, more rain wanted in many places. Sowing of dry crops in progress. Young crops thriving. Cholera decreasing, cases 119, deaths 64. Jowari and bajri 38 pounds each.

Dharwar.—Rain maximum at Hangal 1 inch 94 cents; Dharwar and Mugud 1 inch 80 cents; Gadag 1 inch 72 cents; Kalghatgi 1 inch 50 cents; Kod 1 inch 31 cents; Nargund 1 inch 20 cents; Bankapur 1 inch 10 cents; Ranebennur 1 inch; Hubli and Mundargi nearly 85 cents; Navalgund and Ron 70 cents, and Karajgi 65 cents. Sowing of early jowari in progress, except in Ron, part of Navalgund and Karajgi, where it is retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Rice crops good, but requires heavy showers. Slight cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund, and Bankapur talukas. Slight cattle-disease in Hangal Taluka. Prices average rice 26 and jowari 46 pounds per rupee. Season prospects fairly good. Rice crop excellent. No danger of famine.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 7 inches 37 cents; Kumpta 7 inches 38 cents; Sirsi 7 inches 29 cents, and Haliyal 3 inches 59 cents. Crops thriving. Cholera in Haliyal 39

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday show an advance of ¼ in Consols, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan, and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, and ¼ in 4½ per cents., under the influence, no doubt, of the statement made by the Secretary of State for India regarding Zulfikar and Maruchak which we received through Reuter yesterday afternoon. The later message to hand to-day, however, talking of fresh proposals from Russia respecting the former place, seems somewhat contradictory, and tended to quieten down the market for Government Paper this afternoon.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday the only change reported by Reuter was a further advance of 3d. per quarter in Linseed.

Cotton shows a material improvement. In Liverpool yesterday the market closed with a hardening tendency, the sales reaching 10,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Mid-uplands on the spot recovered the previous day's decline of 1-16d., and to arrive Americans are quoted 5-64d. to 3-32d. higher in all positions. In New York also ready Cotton is quoted 3-16d., futures 4 points higher at 10 3-16 and 9·73 cents per lb. respectively. Less favourable crop accounts from America are given as the cause of the reaction, but it is evident that the Oldham strike is not regarded as an unmixed evil, Manchester being reported very firm, with prices hardening.

The market here remains in practically the same position. The only effect of the reaction at home has been to render sellers less anxious about parting with their present holdings, and there is no disposition to sell forward on speculation. Cotton crop accounts from the districts are now on the whole decidedly favourable. The following is the telegraphic summary issued by the Chamber of Commerce to-day :—

Place.	Rainfall past 2 days.	Total Rainfall. to date.	Weather.	Cotton Crop Reports.
	Inches.	Inches.		
Nagpore.....	7	29½	Fine	Condition good.
Amraoti.....	1·78	21·06	Cloudy.	Thriving.
Khamgaun ..	2·11	11·27	Cloudy	Satisfactory.
Barsi.....	...	9·10	Cloudy & Showery.	Very favourable.
Bhownuggur..	...	7·18	.....	Sowing operations progressing satisfactorily.
Broach.....	1·11	8·21	Showery.	Sowing progressing.

WHEAT has again been very dull, and quotations are easier. We quote No. 1 Pessy Rs. 3-13½, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-12½, Red Ahmedabad Rs. 3-10½ per cwt. Home advices through private channels keep dull and inactive.

SEEDS are unchanged. Linseed is firm. Rapeseed quiet at previous prices.

FREIGHTS are a shade steadier, inasmuch as Liverpool is not to be had at the lowest point of yesterday, otherwise there is no change. Quotations are :—

		Wheat	Meast.	Forward.
Liverpool	Steady.	16-3	18-9	16-3 to 20.
Open Charter..	,,	20 to 21-3		
Havre	,,	21-3		
Antwerp	,,	21-3		21-3
Marseilles.....	,,	20		
Trieste-Venice.	,,	20 at 2-ex.		

IMPORTS here have been firmer of late, and with the slight improvement which has taken place in exchange, dealers are more disposed to send home offers.

EXCHANGE :—Yesterday's biddings for Council drafts in London resulted in the allotment altogether of Rs. 10,20,000 in bills, at an average of 1s. 6·84d. per rupee, tenders at 1s. 6 27-32d. receiving 80 per cent. This shows a slight improvement as compared with last Wednesday, when tenders at 1s. 6 13-16d. received 15 per cent, and so far has helped to confirm the firmer feeling which originated in the first instance with Calcutta. To-day we call rates practically 1-32d. higher, with the banks rather more willing sellers, both ready and forward. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6 25-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 7-8d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,, ...	1s. 6 15-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,, ...	2·00¼.	

SILVER.—The London quotation remains at 49 3-16d. per oz., the shipments for the week to this side being so far only advised at £40,000 for Bombay. The imports of the precious metals during the past week have been 8¼ lakhs in gold and 6 lakhs in silver.

The *Government Gazette* issued to-day gives the following statement of silver in the Mint :—

Balance in hand on 13th July.....	Rs.	1,04,82,621
Silver received during the week.....	,,	9,13,874
	Rs.	1,13,96 498
Deduct new coin paid during the week..	,,	9,13,202
	,,	1,04,83,296
Silver belonging to private individuals ..	,,	5,13,663
	Rs.	1,09,96,959
Last week ..	,,	1,13,41,079

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm, but closes rather weaker owing to the political advices from home. Fours to begin with were quoted at Rs. 97⅞, and for a time advanced to Rs. 98, but in the afternoon dropped to Rs 97½, which is the closing rate. Fours-and-a-half have receded to par. In Calcutta the quotations are Rs. 97½ and Rs. 99½ respectively.

SHARES :—The market is quiet. As a rule Spinning and Weaving Mill Shares are unaltered in value, but in the few cases where any change is noted it is in favour of buyers. Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 50 lower again at Rs. 4,250. In Bombay Flour Mills business has been done to-day at Rs. 660.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820xd
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	619
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India.....	37,332	£ 250		do.	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£138
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W ompany	1,30-	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. ..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	98
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AlliancoCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	640
Beliary S.&W.Co.,Ltd.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowniuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ltd.	2,750	200	2 s	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	710
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	533
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	6.0
City of Bombay.....	900	1,000	1,000	..	770
D. Spinning	3,000	2,500	2,000	..	137½
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	575
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	2,000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	85
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Hingughat Mill Co..	700	500	50	70	685
HyrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	910
James Greaves Mills.	100	1500.	400	..	482½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,34.	500	500	Rs. 40	550
Jewraj Bhaiioo	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	990
Khandelah.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830
Khatao Mackuniee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	830
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ltd. ..	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	140
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,40)
Manaiukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	880
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,000
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	18 ½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,325
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	530
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ltd.....	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	975
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 10	1874
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,000	400	400	Rs. 10	120
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	350	250	62	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	685
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,000	..	685
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,300
Soondardas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	360
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship County of Cardigan, 1,291 tons, Captain W. Williams, sails to-day for Falmouth with a general cargo.

THE ship Valiant, 1,581 tons, Captain J. T. Gardner, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Malda, 1,288 tons, Commander John Hart, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E. Worfolk, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE chattered per P and O Co's steam-ship Adowa, 1,111 tons, Captain W F Caborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (27th June), with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Asia, 2,922 tons, Captain John Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (19th June) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Rien, Mr. A. C. Bryson, Mr. E. A. Greebbe, Mr. R. Entwistle, and Miss Harlan.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burma, 675 tons, Captain O R Mitchell sails to-day for Kurrachee with general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut A A M M Faulkner, St Lieut H M S O'Brein, Mr R Collins, and Mr E. G Macudden, Hospital Assists S Israel, Mahomed Gham, and Peerajee Jadow, and 412 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
23	Asia (s)	Craig.....	Glasgow, June 19.
	Adowa (s)	Caborne	Hongkong, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Benvenue (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Malda (s)	Hart	Coast and Calcutta.
	Clan Murray (s) ..	Worfolk	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Ship Raliant, Gardner, for Mauritius.
,, County of Cardigan, Williams, for Falmouth.
Steamer Burma, Mitchell, for Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arago, for Mauritius.
,, Chindwara, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Medusa, for China.
,, Asia, for Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 23.

FROM GLASGOW.
Selembria s—125 cases whisky, Jamsetji Framji.
Victoria s—22 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally.
Clan Maclean s—5 cases whisky, B Warburton and Co.
Clan Ogilvie s—4 casks whisky, Thomson and Taylor.

FROM LONDON.
Khedive s—3 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Latham and Co ; 4 cases portwine, 4 cases sherry wine, and 70 cases beer, J Framji ; 13 packages hams, bacon, and cheese, Green and Read ; 2 cases books, Cooper, Madon and Co ; 8 cases books, stationery, &c, Thacker and Co ; 1 cases books, Atmaram Sagoon ; 3 cases writing paper, B E S Press ; 119 cases candles, H Ahmed ; 10 packages glassware, J Runnuli ; 32 cases oilmanstore, B Nuzerally ; 244 packages merchandize, Treasure and Co ; 81 packages printing paper, S A S Dawood ; 100 cases date pencils, A Tajbhoy.
Rosetta s—20 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.
Kerbella s—43 bales brown paper, E D Sassoon ; 36 cases bottle corks, Maneckji Bhicaji ; 5 cases writing paper, Dawood Khan Shaikh Adam.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Selembria s—75 ch es beer, Lyon and Co ; 30 cases stout a. d 2 hogsheads portwine Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Rydal Hall s—3 cases gin, C Fleming and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Medusa s—1 case gold coins (Rs. 5,000), Glade and Co ; 1 case gold thread, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Manilla s—1 perfumed spirit, F and Tucle ; 30 cases vermouth, S Kavasji ; 50 cases vermouth and 55 cases liquor, D Dadabhoy ; 271 cases brandy, D P Bolton.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Manilla s—75 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy ; 12 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.
Manilla s—18 cases claret F Ardaveer Davur and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Guildford s—9,900 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 11,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Clan Murray s—5 packages sodawater machine, Latham and Co.
Victoria s—20 bales wool, L Liladhur ; 241 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales hemp, Beyts Craig and Co.
Rydal Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.
Clan Forbes s—8,000 cw 2 wheat, Wallace and Co. ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 101 bales cotton, N Ghella ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Indus s—9 bales hides, and 1 bales sheep's skins, E Peerdina ; 12 bales hides, H C Soomar ; 2 packages wooden carpets, King, King and Co ; 305 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 680 cwts cloves, T Topen ; 25 bales skins, C Essa and Co ; 31 bales hides, E Gangjee and Co.
Kerbella s—4,016 cwts wheat, Halli Brothers ; 156 cwts dry ginger, M Ally ; 8 bales hides, M Coorjee.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Euxine s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Manilla s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Atrato s—6,030 cwts rapseed and 40 cwts coffee, D B Khan and Co
FOR ANTWERP.
Selembria s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
FOR HULL.
Waverly s—4,018 cwts linseed, Halli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Khedive s—12 cwts ivory, H Purdhan ; 125 bales twist, C Bomanji ; 200 cwts onions, A Moosa ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 54 bales twist, the Coorla S and W Co ; 50 bales twist, L Chutteo ; 40 chests opium, D Sassoon ; 6 chests opium, N Mooltanchund ; 32 chests opium, S J David ; 42 chests opium, H A Esmail ; 24 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 219 chests opium, E D Sassoon.
Medusa s—69 bales twist, H A Esmail.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Khedive s—17 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 49 chests opium, S Abraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—JULY 20.
Brett, Col. 1st Ox Inf., from Quetta.
DEPARTURE—JULY 23.
Canefield, Lt, 10th N. I. I., on leave, from Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, July 23.

Vol R F Coster having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MESSRS. STEPHENS BROS.
DENTAL SURGEONS,
19, RAMPART-ROW,
(Opposite Temple Bar).
FEES MODERATE. PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

"PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT."
THE injury produced by wearing improper Spectacles is not always immediately perceived : but when after long use of them the sight comes to be sensibly impaired, it is considered as the natural consequence of age—although the greater part of the evil be occasioned by using lenses carelessly adapted to the age.
Mr. LAZARUS' system of suiting prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1885.

THE Hyderadad libel case, which was called on for trial at the adjourned Criminal Sessions yesterday, took a strange and unexpected turn. Both defendants pleaded guilty, and one of them, the writer of the libellous article, was discharged, the charge against him being withdrawn. Sentence on Mr. Edwardes, the proprietor of the paper, was deferred until Monday. This is not exactly the termination which was expected a few weeks ago, when the defendants, having published a libel of almost unexampled ferocity, were breathing out threatenings against the prosecutor, were defending the action inch by inch, and were defiantly talking of establishing a plea of justification for every letter in the incriminated article. We ask for no explanation of the defendant Edwardes' withdrawal from the position of defiance which he still maintained when the case was last within hearing. If he discovered at the last moment that he had been rash in setting up the plea, we can only say that the discovery was made late in the day and at a very singular time, inasmuch as from the nature of the case the body of proof for a plea of justification does not usually diminish as the time for producing it in court approaches. The explanation which was put forward by Mr. Edwardes' counsel was that, his co-defendant having got off scot-free "by virtue of an understanding," he thought it best to enter a plea of guilty. It seems to us a grave misfortune that an understanding of any kind should have been permitted to determine the issue of a prosecution of this sort. The libel was reckless and brutal in itself, and shameful in its origin. It was written to order, on promise of liberal payment, with the acknowledged purpose of ruining the man against whom it was directed. The defendant Edwardes had his price, and a letter from him threatening that if money were not supplied to him liberally and with no sparing hand he would "kick over the whole bag of tricks at once," shows what influences there were at the back of the criticism to which Major Neville was subjected. There was an occult outrage as well as an overt, and though there may have been good reason for the course taken in court yesterday, it is evident that the punishment of one of the defendants will not do anything like full justice to the offence. It is little short of deplorable that in so gross a conspiracy as this is shown to have been only one of the offenders should be made amenable. The libel was outrageous enough, but there was a greater outrage than that, and the turn that the proceedings took is especially regrettable because it concealed the greater offenders from view, and prevented anything more than a side light being thrown upon the greater offence of which the libel itself, disgraceful though it was, can be regarded only as the outcome and the expression. It is exceedingly difficult to understand why, in order to find out who were the instigators of the libel, it was necessary to withdraw the charge against either of the defendants, especially when the one whose candour served him so good a turn was moved to speak out by the fact that, as was stated in court yesterday, he did not get as much money as he had expected to receive. May we ask, by the way, if in a case in which an outrage against law and public morals has been committed, it rests with the prosecuting counsel to decide whether a charge shall be pressed or withdrawn ?

IT is a matter of considerable interest to the inhabitants of Bombay, which is still an open town in spite of the repeated promises that it should be placed in what used to be called a posture of defence, to follow the course of opinion in Europe with regard to the status of unfortified towns in time of war. The politic moderation of the Anglo-French fleets, which confined the bombardment of Odessa to the fortifications, and left the town unshelled, gave rise to a widespread belief that the humanity of the age would never again suffer the bombardment or destruction of an open city. The business-like manner in which the Germans fired upon the houses of the civil population of Strasburg, with the express purpose of bringing moral pressure to bear upon the feelings of the garrison, and hasten surrender, did something to disabuse the European mind of a pleasing illusion. So did the bombardment of Paris, with its two millions of starved inhabitants. Still the notion survived, that peaceful seaports, and above all waterside towns devoted to health and recreation, and pleasant villas on the cliffs, would never be made the scene of murder and arson by well-bred admirals, or chivalrous post captains. But, as Earl Cowper pointed out, when presiding at a meeting held at Willis Rooms the other day, to raise a fund to assist in building torpedo-boats for coast defence, there is no reason whatever to count upon the forbearance of an enemy in such matters. It is now known that if war had broken out in Lord Beaconsfield's time between Russia and Great Britain, the Russian admirals had orders to exact large ransoms from the ports of Sydney and Melbourne, on pain of bombardment ; and it is also known that French writers advocate the advantage of such proceedings against the English coast towns, in case of war. These writers are not sensationalists, but include Frenchmen of the highest eminence, one having been for a time member of an Administration. War has been defined by an American general of distinction—and of average humanity—as a cruelty. And we have heard a distinguished British admiral declare that the greater the cruelty the greater the kindness, for the sooner the whole horrible business would be over and done with.

The object of war is to bring the enemy on his knees at the least expenditure of strength and with the least possible delay. The progress of the art of defence has been so rapid that it is now no longer possible to attack, with any chance of success, fortified ports such as Cronstadt, or Portsmouth, or Cherbourg, or Toulon. It is not even possible to blockade them for any length of time, as no blockading squadron could keep steam up night and day for weeks on end, without destroying their boilers and exhausting their supply of fuel. If the fires were put out the blockade could be run either way with the greatest ease by swift cruisers, which could choose their own time. Besides, a squadron which remained near the coast at night and in all weathers, would certainly be in great peril from torpedo-boats, issuing suddenly from the ports, or coming unexpectedly from the open sea. Such being the state of the case, the temptation to strike where a blow can be delivered with certainty and in complete safety, must become irresistible. There is no reason in the nature of things why an enemy's goods, which may be sunk, burned, or destroyed as a matter of course if found on the water, should be left scot-free if seen upon the shore. It would be impossible to persuade a baffled admiral, tired of wasting his time and risking his ships outside a fortified port of the enemy, that there would be anything wrong in proceeding to a port which is not fortified, and if refused ransom, fixed on a generous scale, to destroy it from roof to foundation-stone. What then is to be done ? It is out of the question to erect fortifications which should protect every commercial port and every Brighton or Margate, or Ramsgate, which exists around the coast. The inhabitants of the undefended seaports of the French coast, long before Earl Cowper's meeting was held in London, took a very serious view of their forlorn condition. The very impregnability of the naval ports and arsenals make the situation of Dunkirk, and Calais, and Boulogne, and the like the more precarious, for no admiral who knew his business would spend his time outside the former if he could destroy three-fourths of the maritime property of France without danger or expense, or else levy a ransom equal to that which the Germans were obliged to fight their way to Paris to get. The citizens of Dunkirk and those of Havre considered the matter very seriously, and drew up plans for the construction of gun-boats for local defence. Dunkirk saw its way to procuring four torpedo boats at a cost of four hundred thousand francs. But where was the money to come from ? The town could not bear additional taxation to that amount, nor raise the sum by subscription. The Government at Paris was asked to contribute at least a suggestion, but it replied that it had no idea how the monetary difficulty could be surmounted. So Dunkirk and its sister ports have got the idea of procuring torpedo-boats for their special defence, but they have not got the money, and they do not see their way to it. The situation is not the less painful because it is known to be a foregone conclusion that in case of war the first thought of the Ministry of Marine will be to protect the naval headquarters, and the second to attack the shipping and the ports of the enemy. The defence of the open towns along the coast will only come in the third line of the considerations which will occupy the attention of the French Admiralty.

At Earl Cowper's meeting there was a profusion of noble lords and of gallant admirals, and the latter plainly considered that it would be best for the open ports to look after their own interests in the event of hostilities breaking out. It was agreed that it was necessary to supplement the naval preparations of Government by local effort. Earl Cowper gave the approximate cost of the torpedo-boats which it is proposed to provide as follows :—First-class torpedo-boat 125ft. long, £13,000 ; second-class, 60ft. long, capable of steaming 17 knots, £3,500 ; a wooden one, 55ft. long, 14 knots, £2,500 ; a pinnace, 37ft. long, for two torpedoes, 8½ knots, £1,100 ; a steam cutter for spar torpedoes, 6½ft., £500. If funds were liberally contributed the larger and more expensive boats could be acquired ; but if only the cheaper kind could be purchased for some of the ports, this movement, he thought, would not have been in vain. Mr. S. Whitbread, M. P., moved a resolution stating that it was desirable to raise a public fund for the object of assisting the building of torpedo-boats, or the conversion of tug or other boats, for the purpose of rendering more secure the defence of those commercial ports and seaside towns of Great Britain which desired to take advantage of the fund. Admiral Sir Cooper Key informed the meeting that the system of defence recommended by this movement was one which he had advocated for years while senior naval lord of the Admiralty. He was in a position to state that Lord Northbrook, had he been in town, would have attended the meeting, and supported its objects. This admiral did not consider that the country should look to the Navy for the defence of its ports. General Sir Andrew Clarke, who attended with the sanction of the Secretary for War, intimated that the movement had the sympathy of the Government. Captain Price, M.P., however, moved an amendment expressing the opinion that it was the duty of the Government to make adequate provision for the defence of the sea-port towns of the country. He expressed his belief that this movement would have a tendency to encourage the Government to neglect the defence of the country, and that private or local enterprise would be deficient in general organisation. The amendment was put and lost ; the resolution was carried. On the motion of Admiral Close, seconded by Mr. S. Smith, it was decided that a deputation, if possible, in concert which the National Volunteer Coast Defence Committee, should wait upon the Lord Mayor to request him to convene a meeting of the mayors, lord provosts, provosts, and other influential persons for the purpose of forming local committees for carrying out this object. There is certainly a good deal that is deserving of attention in the view that a multitude of local navies organised by local enterprise, would encourage the tendency which we have already indicated in the case of the French Ministry of Marine, and is sure to operate at the Admiralty, to leave the open ports to take care of themselves and devote the national forces to the defence of the naval ports and counter-attacks on the enemy's coasts. Still we shall do well to follow very closely the movement which is now being set on foot in England to supplement the regular Navy by torpedo-boats, procured by public subscription or out of local funds. The experiment has not succeeded on the French coast, where the idea was first entertained ; but it will probably be worked out to some practical result in England, where local initiative is more energetic than in other countries.

LORD REAY'S announcement at Poona on Wednesday that a Commission had been appointed to inquire into the operation of the Forest Law in the Thana district will be very cordially accepted as an indication of the desire of the Bombay Government to deal fairly in the matter. This, indeed, is not the first indication which Lord Reay's Government has given of their disposition to take a new departure in connection with this question. In some Resolutions which were published about six weeks ago some noteworthy concessions were made in regard to the rules regarding the collection of rab and firewood. They were valuable so far as they went, but it was easy to see that they did not go far enough. They gave as a privilege, revokable at will, what the forest people had always claimed as a prescriptive right, and the Government themselves can scarcely have intended them as a final satisfaction of the claims that had been laid before them. They were not without value in themselves, but they were chiefly of value as an indication of the new spirit which had come over the Government in regard to this burning question. The letter from the Bombay Presidency Association which we publish to-day cordially responds to this, and the new—or rather renewed—claims which it puts forward are stated in anything but a captious tone. The request of the Association for the reference of the whole matter to a commission has, of course, been anticipated, but the questions still at issue are stated with much tact, and the document will be of some service if only as an outline of the problem to which the Commissioners will address themselves. Lord Reay's announcement of the appointment of the commission was couched in very significant terms. "Our object," he said, "is to arrive at a *modus vivendi* between forest conservancy and agriculture, and with that view a commission has been appointed which I believe to be entitled to the respect of every interest, because every interest is represented in it." This is a clear assurance that the convocation of departmental conferences, sitting at Thana with closed doors, is no longer thought at head-quarters to be a reasonable method of inquiring into grievances which are really the grievances of the forest people against the department itself. The forest question is no longer to be looked at exclusively from the Forest Department's point of view, as if that were the right way of seeing that the interests of agriculturists were safeguarded. The terms of Lord Reay's announcement, indeed, go far to bespeak confidence in the results of the labours of the Commission. If they fail it will be through no fault in the spirit in which the work is to be started by the Government. Much, of course, will depend upon the lines along which the inquiry will run, but there is no reason that we know of for fearing that these will be less broad than the constitution of the Commission, for ample care has been taken to inform the Government of the nature of the grievances and of the specific points which require to be investigated.

CURIOSITIES OF BOHOTGARAMPORE.

THE JOSHI OR ASTROLOGER.

THE astrologer is by no means a *rara avis* in Bohotgarampore. In the numerous and crowded thoroughfares of that great city you may often chance upon a man of learning, whose special business it is to study the varying positions of certain heavenly bodies, with a view to interpret the important auguries involved therein, affecting the world in general, and his own clientèle in particular. It is not absolutely necessary for him to endanger his health by nocturnal vigils spent in star-gazing. Indeed, it is extremely doubtful whether such a sacrifice of personal comfort on his part would conduce to any practical results, as his acquaintance with the heavenly bodies is generally scarcely so intimate as to enable him to recognise any of them at sight. He is therefore quite content to receive the requisite information at second hand through the reflecting medium of a Sanskrit ephemeris, which useful little vade-mecum he never fails to carry about his person, when engaged in making professional calls on his patrons.

No well-regulated Gentoo family can dispense with the services of a Joshi. Let us say a long-expected interesting event has happened, and a dear little stranger has announced his arrival into this "vale of sorrows" by an energetic exercise of his baby lungs. The first care amidst all the bustle and confusion of the moment, is to ascertain the exact time of the happy occurrence, and to communicate that important piece of information to the family Joshi. The learned sage thereupon proceeds to perform certain complicated mathematical operations, and with the aid of an ephemeris determines the positions of the planetary bodies at the time of the auspicious event. His next care is to ascertain, by reference to ancient and venerable authorities, the influence for good or evil of the particular configuration of the heavenly bodies on the fortunes of the little hopeful.

The results of the Joshi's labours are duly inscribed in a mysterious little document, with which he presents himself at the proper time before the members of his patron's family, who are all naturally anxious to learn from him whether the little fellow is likely to grow into a respectable and honoured citizen, or whether there are more chances of his being brought to the unfavourable notice of Her Majesty's judges, in connection with extensive operations of an enterprising character on the Indian highways.

After intoning the regulation prayers, and adorning the manuscript with sundry red marks, the Joshi proceeds in a mysterious and guarded manner to communicate the much-desired information, and if he is up to his business, generally manages to give satisfaction all round without seriously committing himself, receiving such largesse as the happy parents in their joy think it fit to bestow upon him.

After this it is scarcely to be wondered at that the Joshi takes a fatherly interest in the welfare of the little fellow—an interest not likely to be lessened by constant appeals to him on the part of the family, for assistance and advice in case of sickness and trouble. Perhaps baby is tossing in the delirium of fever. Whilst some worthy medico is taxing his own skill and the resources of the pharmacopœia in attempting to give relief to the little sufferer, some anxious member of the family runs to the Joshi with the little manuscript already alluded to, and importunes him to say by what unfortunate configuration of the heavenly bodies the trouble has arisen, when

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE MAHDI'S DEATH.

WADY HALFA, JULY 22.

General Grenfell, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, telegraphs that messengers arriving from Gabra Wells, forty miles from Khartoum, report that the Mahdi died of small-pox on June 29.

THE RELIEF OF KASSALA.

CAIRO, JULY 22.

The British Government is making arrangements with the Egyptian authorities for the relief of the Kassala garrison, by employing the Abyssinian Commander-in-Chief, Ras Aloula, and his force.

THE LAUDERDALE PEERAGE.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords have decided in favour of Major Frederick Maitland, of the Bengal Staff Corps, respecting his claim to the earldom of Lauderdale in the peerage of Scotland.

FRESH RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday fresh proposals made by the Russian Government relative to Zulfikar were discussed.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 22.

The Grand Vizier, at an interview with Hobart Pasha to-day, recognised the necessity of an Anglo-Turkish alliance in the interests of Turkey.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, JULY 23.

General Grant.

THE DEPARTURE OF SIR DONALD STEWART.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Sir Donald Stewart leaves India shortly, having accepted the seat in the India Council offered to him.

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

The sky races to-day were not so numerously attended as upon previous occasions, probably owing to the threatening aspect of the weather. As the afternoon wore on and the rain held off, the carriages, however, began to arrive, and the muster was nearly up to the mark before the end of the day. Lord and Lady Reay and the Government House party were present, as were also Sir John Rose, the Hon'ble M. Melville, and many other notables. The racing was on the whole superior to that which one usually sees at sky meetings, and the bookmakers, Messrs. Miller and Brittain, and Archer, must have dropped heavily, as nearly all the favourites won.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden Pony Scurry. For Arab and C. B. ponies.

Starting sweep 1 G. M. ; added Rs. 99.

Mr Hyde's g g s p Grey Mist, 10 st 9 lb, Capt Elliott 1
Mr Walter's g g s p Monkey, 10 st 9 lb, Capt Conran 2
Mr Meade's c c b p Jack, 10 st 9 lb, Mr Gaye 3
Mr Macpherson's ch s p Impulse, 11 st, Owner 0
Mr Maurice's g g s p Shipwreck, 10 st 9 lb, Owner 0

After several false starts the lot were got away pretty evenly, Shipwreck making a short burst or it, but soon giving place to Grey Mist and Monkey, who made a rattling race down the straight, Grey Mist winning eventually by half a length.—Time 59 seconds.

Betting : Evens on Grey Mist, three to one against Monkey, five to one against Jack, twelve to one against Impulse, and twenty to one against Shipwreck.

SECOND RACE.—The Derby. For all A and C B horses : weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. Starting sweep 1 G. M. Added Rs. 199.

Hon A Hardinge's b a g a i Someday, 10 st.. Mr Gaye .. 1
Do ch g g al Baghdad 11 st, Owner 2
Mr Kettle's b a gal Ma Bouchal late Young Merrylegs 10 st 11 lb, Owner 3
Mr Whitehouse's b c m Gaylass, 11st 4 lb, Owner .. 0

There was considerable difficulty with Gaylass at the post, but after four or five false starts an even get-away ensued, Gaylass making the running to the half-mile, where she was beaten, and yielded place to Someday and Baghdad. Ma Bouchal, who got off badly, began also to recover ground, and the three turned into the straight without much to chose between them. Someday and Baghdad came away at the distance, however, and the race was won by the former in a common canter. Time 2 m. 6 secs.

Betting : Four to one against Ma Bouchal and Baghdad, two to one on Someday, ten to one against Gaylass.

THIRD RACE.—Gunesh Khind Cup. Value Rs. 249. With Rs. 250 from the fund. For all A. and C. B. ponies. Starting sweep 2 G. M.

Mr Locke's c g s p Enormity, 9st 11lb, Capt Elliott 1
Mr M Chapman's c g p Zephyr, 10st, Capt Conran 2
Hon A Hardinge's g c b p K G, 11 st 7lb, Owner 3
Mr Strassham's g c b m Pointsettia, (late Lady Regular Beauty), 9st 8lb, Owner 0
Mr Lawrence's b c b m Flora 9st 11lb, Mr Melton 0
Mr Kettle's g g p Sweet William 9st 12lb, Mr Gaye 0

For this race Enormity started hot favourite, and justified the expectations of his backers. Zephyr got away with the lead, and maintained it up to the half-mile, when he was collared by Enormity, who in turn was passed at the corner by Pointsettia. This change did not last, however, as Enormity and Zephyr came quickly to the front, the former winning easily by a length and a half. Time 1¾ min.

Betting : Eight to one against Pointsettia, six to one against Zephyr and Sweet William, fifty to one each against Flora and K. G., and two to one on Enormity.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lilliputs. For all A. and C. B. ponies. Sating Sweep 1 G. M. added Rs. 19.

Mr Locke's ch a p Energy, 10st 11lb, Capt Elliott 1
Mr Berkeley's c c b p Pygmalion, 10st 11lb Mr Kettle 2
Mr Harvey's b a p Signal, 10st 2lb Owner 3
Mr Lawrence's b c b p The Gem, 9st 9lb, Capt Conran ... 0
Mr James's b c m Finafore, 10st 0lb, Mr Mitchell 0
Capt Mc.Madden's g c b p Cream, 10st 7lb Jr. Taylor 0
Mr Harvey's b c b p Gulliver, 10st 3lb, Mr Fegan 0

The first named, who was a warm favourite, got away with the lead, followed by Pygmalion, and was never caught, winning easily by three-quarters of a length. Time 57 secs. which was very fast, considering how heavy the recent rains have made the course.

Betting : Four to one against the Gem, six to one against Pygmalion, four to six on Energy, ten to one against Signal, twelve to one against Cream; fifty to one each against Finafore and Gulliver.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dholleras ..... 4 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been very firm ; prices hardening.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	76½
4½ ,, ,,	.....	77⅝
3 ,, Consols for account	.....	90⅜
2½ ,, Sterling Loan	.....	101¼
5 ,, French Rentes	.....	110¼
Bar Silver	.....	49 3-16

Arrivals.—Sunbeam and Gulf of Akaba.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(JULY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted. Cochin-China-Quakim and Saakin-Perim still interrupted. Mail for Saakim leaves Suez every Friday. Mandalay line still interrupted.

AT the adjourned Criminal Sessions yesterday the Hyderabad libel case, in which Messrs. Edwardes and Verner were charged with having defamed Major Neville, commander of the Nizam's Regular Troops, by publishing an article in the Hyderabad *Telegraph*, came on for trial before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury. Mr. Edwardes pleaded guilty ; but Mr. Verner claimed to be tried. Mr. Inverarity, counsel for the prosecution, said that although, as a formal matter, Verner claimed to be tried, he would not press the charge against him. The accused had, under the promise of being allowed to get off without punishment, made a statement to the prosecution as to the circumstances under which the article was written and as to the persons who had inspired it. Both the accused had been promised liberal rewards for the publication of the libel. The learned counsel then made a long statement in vindication of Major Neville's character, stating that he had regularly paid the bills of his khansamah, which in the course of nine years had come to about a lakh of rupees, exclusive of wines. It appeared that the claim made in the civil court at Hyderabad by Koolsumbi, the sister-in-law of the butler, was based upon a forged document to which the butler had obtained Mrs. Neville's signature in 1880, while she was dangerously ill. Mrs. Neville was unable at the time to look into the contents of the document, which she had signed under the belief that it was the ordinary book of household accounts. After Major Neville had made a statement on oath with the object of clearing himself entirely of the serious charges published against him, Mr. Macpherson, who represented Mr. Edwardes, addressed the court. He laid stress upon the point that the article was based on the proceedings in the Hyderabad court, when the facts which were subsequently discovered as to the forgery had not come to light. The learned counsel asked the court to read those proceedings, and take them into consideration in passing sentence upon his client. Sentence has been reserved until Monday.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met at Poona on Wednesday afternoon under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. The assent of the Governor-General to No. 5 of 1885, providing for the occasional appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, was laid before the Council. Proceeding to the Bills and orders of the day four measures were dealt with. The Hon. J. B. Peile successively introduced Bill No. 1 of 1885 to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1884 and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act of 1884, Bill No 2 of 1885 to amend the Bombay Act III. of 1874 (Bombay Hereditary Offices), and Bill No. 3 of 1885 to amend the same act so far as it relates to matadars. The first of these passed its first, second, and third readings, the standing orders having been suspended for the purpose, and was then carried. Nos. 2 and 3 were read a first time, and then referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Mr. Melville, Mr. J. R. Naylor, Mr. Ranade, the Thakore Saheb of Limri, and the mover (Mr Peile). In the case of the Bill No. 2 the Select Committee were requested to report in two months. Mr. Melville next moved the first reading of No. 3 of 1885 to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act of 1866 and to shorten the language of the enactments of the Governor of Bombay in Council. The Bill was read a first time, and referred to the Advocate-General, Mr. Naylor, and Mr. Ranade, as a Select Committee.

THE s.s. Ballaarat, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the morning of the 15th instant, arrived at Aden at 4 p. m. on Wednesday.

MR. S. HAMMICK will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat during the absence of Mr. E. T. Candy.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I., Presidency Magistrate, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days.

MR. F. W. STEVENS has been appointed a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the room of Mr. D. E. Gostling, who has resigned.

THE services of Lieutenant J. S. Ashby, Bombay Staff Corps, 10th N. I., are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

MR. W. E. YOUNG becomes substantive *pro tem.* first Assistant Collector of Customs, *vice* Mr. H. L. Wright, Mr. J. M. Kharshedjee substantive *pro tem.* second Assistant Collector, and Mr. W. Almon substantive *pro tem.* third Assistant Collector.

MR. DOSABHOY PESTONJEE, G.C.M.G., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Banks. Mr. Muncherjee Sorabjee Postwalla, L. M., also acts as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpore, for Surgeon Dimmock.

PRIVILEGE leave has been granted to Mr. H. Woodward, C. S., for six weeks, and to Mr. F. T. Willaume, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, for three months.

MR. A. W. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C.S., reverts to his substantive appointment of talukdari settlement officer, Gujerat, and is appointed to act during the absence of Mr. G. B. Reid, C. S., as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Ahmedabad, District Registrar, Ahmedabad, and president of the district local board.

SENHOR BRAZZA, the well-known explorer, was shortly expected to arrive in Lisbon from his travels when the last mail left.

SENHOR BERNARDO LORENA, the Treasurer-General of Goa, has arrived in Bombay. He comes to receive the payment of about two lakhs of rupees due by the British Government on account of the customs revenue and the saltcontract.

A POSTAL Convention that came into force on the 1st inst. having been concluded with the Gwalior State, correspondence of all kinds (including insured and value-payable articles), parcels, money orders, and India postal notes may be exchanged from that date between Imperial post offices in British India and post offices in that State. The inland rates of postage and conditions relating to registered, insured, and value-payable articles will apply to articles posted in British India for transmission to the Gwalior State, and *vice versa*. The prepayment of parcel postage is, however, compulsory in both directions. Money orders may be exchanged under the inland money order rates and conditions. India postal notes sold by Gwalior State post offices will be payable in British India, and notes sold by Imperial post offices will be payable in the Gwalior State, under the inland rates and conditions.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer* wrote from Taghur Robat on the 3rd of July :—The chief news from the frontier relates to the sickness of the Russian troops at Penjdeh, who are said to be dying off in numbers, and to the arrival of a new Russian general, who was received at Penjdeh with a salute and much distinction. The Sarik Turkomans at Penjdeh are much dissatisfied with Russian rule, and talk of migrating south *en masse* to escape it. The Afghan troops have not yet advanced beyond Bala Murghab, as any occupation of Maruchak might only lead to fresh excitement. The heat and want of water in the desert will be so great for the next two months that it is not considered probable that we shall commence the demarcation of the frontier before September, supposing that the negotiations are brought to a successful conclusion in the meantime.

MRS. DUDLEY has been sent to an asylum for the insane at Middletown, New York State. When she heard what her destination was to be, she expressed satisfaction at the prospect of seclusion, saying she felt in need of rest.

PEOPLE who make a collection of the thousand and one remedies prescribed for cholera may care to take note of the treatment prescribed by a lady who is said to have saved many lives by administering the following dose :—" Half a tumbler of olive (salad) oil ; the other half of the tumbler to be filled up with the juice of limes or lemons."

THERE is nothing like "improving the occasion," particularly for young men. The earthquake has thus been "improved" by a philosopher who has contributed to the Calcutta *Young Man* the following "Aids to Reflection :"—How vain and conceited is man ! We think we stand firm on our legs, and walk about in this earth puffed up with the vanity of power, till a severe shock of earthquake, such as we experienced the other day, tumbles us down, and we lie prostrate on the ground ! It is then that we feel how weak we are, and how unsteady our steps.

A CALCUTTA paper, or any of its numerous readers, is asked by an unhappy correspondent to give advice under the following circumstances. He is a widower with two grown-up sons. He is courting a widow with two grown-up daughters. His two sons are courting the widow's two daughters. So that there are six of them. Will it be believed that this man, instead of asking whether strychnine or arsenic or the dark waters of the Hooghly will best meet his case, merely wants to know if there is any legal obstacle to their getting married on the same day, in the same church, and by the same parson. Certainly not—any more than there is any legal obstacle to their hanging themselves on the same day, from the same tree, and with the same rope.

IN spite of the glorious example of Lord Randolph Churchill, who has just been through India with a paper collar, and now rules that happy land, I do not think, says Henry, that, as a general rule, a country is got up easily by a Cook's tourist. I have known in my time many a well-meaning Saxon who has driven from Cork to Killarney on one of the Bianconi cars and talked to the carman, but the "knowledge of the country" so picked up has never appeared to me to be of any great practical value. I suppose, however, that the main object of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir C. Dilke in going to Ireland is to be able to say that they have been there. In this view, no doubt, the tour will answer its purpose.

THE appointment of Dr. Harmand, as Consul-General for France in Calcutta has, as we anticipated, been regarded as having a certain political interest. The Paris correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* writes :—" M. Harmand, who has done so much to extend French influence in Indo-China, is what the Americans would term a smart man, and thoroughly understands Oriental races. As his forte is diplomacy, I do not well understand why M. de Freycinet sends him to Calcutta. Perhaps he wishes him to be near Pondicherry before the next general elections come on, and not far from Siam, where French financists are struggling and intriguing to obtain the concession of a canal across the Malacca Peninsula. Lord Dufferin will find M. Harmand an interesting person to study."

YET another Hindoo widow re-marriage is reported, this time from the Bangalore district. Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Rao sends to the Madras papers an account which has been furnished him, and which shows that in this case, as in the recent instance at Hyderabad, all did not go quite as merrily as a marriage bell. The parties to the transaction are, and Madhwas by religion. The age of the bride is 13 years, and that of the bridegroom 26. The whole of the family members on both sides attended the marriage, which was performed strictly in orthodox style. But the innovators have to pay for their independence. The whole of them are being, one by one, excommunicated, and the parents of the couple are just now in Bangalore standing their trial, as it were, before the Agent of the Mutt, and not having sufficient presence of mind, have almost succumbed to the threats and persecution of the priests, and agree to pay sufficient fines to the Mutt, and undergo the necessary penance to get themselves freed from the tyranny to which they are subjected.

IF an officer chafes anywhere under restric ions upon leave it is at Aden, and we can well understand that the stoppage of all leave there is causing, as a correspondent of the *Englishman* asserts, much discontent. The authorities, he says, seem to forget that Aden is isolated, and that local leave is out of the question. Leave is open to every one in India, provided that 72 hours' notice will bring them back to duty. Consequently, a hill station can be reached from most, if not all, cantonments in the plains. Here there is nowhere to go to, except India or England, so that under the present ruling all officers are confined to Aden. This has been particularly felt lately, especially by those married officers who are anxious to send their families away from this enervating climate, sixty days' leave home even being refused. The Resident, it is believed, has done all in his power to show how unfair, in fact how ridiculous, this restriction is, considering it is between 11 and 12 days from Charing Cross, and eight and sometimes ten from Bombay. (*sic.*) Leave to India is, it is believed, open, but the journey across is not a pleasant one at this time of year. All this is a poor look out for the officers compelled to live in this port of "exile," the life led being most monotonous, and the climate most enervating. The time one lives here, although we earn our bread, is in a manner lost, for one is entirely out of the world.

A PROSECUTION for defamation which is proceeding in the Criminal Sessions of the North-West Provinces at Allahabad is creating a good deal of interest. The prosecutor, Mr. Laidman, Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Dehra Dun, with the sanction of the Government, sues Captain A. W. Hearsey, a retired officer, for a libel contained in a letter to Government in which he alleges that Mr. Laidman had in his court applied obnoxious epithets to three respectable Rajput zemindars, and that his conduct was "not only illegal and cruelly oppressive, but also ungentlemanly and cowardly in the extreme, as he would not have dared to have addressed such language to any of his own countrymen ;" further alleging that "Mr. Laidman, still more to annoy and distress these men, has already postponed the re-hearing of their case on three occasions, thus causing them unnecessary expense and delay ;" and that "this is not an isolated case of Mr. Laidman's abusing respectable natives in his court ; when the time comes I can produce others whom he has treated in a similar manner." The writer stated that he considered it a public duty to bring Mr. Laidman's conduct to the notice of the authorities, and expressed his confidence that full investigation and redress would be granted.

VERY serious dissatisfaction has been created in Calcutta by the inexplicably small percentage of candidates presenting themselves for the Entrance Examination at the University who have passed. There were 4,317 candidates, only 1,463, or 33·8 per cent., of whom passed ; and this is the more remarkable inasmuch as the percentage of successful candidates at the B. A. examination was the largest of any year on record—72·4. In a representation which they have made to the Registrar of the University, the Graduates' Association say :—"This sudden variation indicates one of two things—either there has been a change in the standard of the examination, or a change for the worse in the class of men who are accustomed to compete. It may fairly be assumed that, whatever may be said as regards a long period covering many years, the standard of the men does not show a perceptible change from year to year. It may therefore be reasonably inferred that the standard of examination has undergone a change. They therefore ask that a supplementary examination of the unsuccessful candidates may be held ; or if that be impossible, the committee suggest that the average of successful candidates should be brought up to the average of the last four years, by giving grace marks to such candidates as have passed in three subjects."

THE *Daily Chronicle* publishes a telegram from Rome which says that the Pope has expressed his annoyance to several Cardinals, and has added that undutiful Cathelics have purposely misrepresented his recent acts. Leo XIII. has, however, declared that no machinations shall hinder him in his mission of conciliation, and that he alone is the judge of what is due to the dignity of the Holy See. The Pope thoroughly recognises the existence of two parties in his *entourage*—the first, headed by Cardinals Chigi, Parocchi, and Pitri, advocating resistance, while the other goes so far as to consider the possibility of some understanding being come to between the Holy See and the Italian Government. The Pope, however, wishes to steer a middle course between the two that shall be consonant with the dignity of the Holy See. Rev. H. Murphy, a Nationalist priest, who had been suspended by Bishop M'Lachlan for identifying himself with the Parnellites, has been restored to his faculties and received in private audience by the Pope.

LIEUTENANT E. F. MARRIOTT, District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, is granted three months' furlough on medical certificate.

MILITARY NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* contains the announcement that Colonel Thomas Rose Nimmo, of the Staff Corps, is appointed to the brigade staff with the local temporary rank of brigadier-general in succession to Brigadier-General Edwardes, C.B., Commanding the Bombay district, who vacated the command when he proceeded on a second period on leave out of India. Colonel Nimmo is at present commanding the Nusseerabad brigade (second class), and since December last has been the Hon. A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. He obtained his first commission in December, 1849, succeeded to his captaincy in 1861, his majority in 1869, became lieutenant-colonel in 1875, and colonel in 1880. His appointment in command of the Nusseerabad brigade dates from 26th June. Colonel Nimmo served throughout the Afghan war of 1878-80. He took part in the defence of and sortie from Kandahar, and was twice severely wounded. He was mentioned in the despatches of 3rd December, 1880, and received the Afghan medal.

DEATH OF GENERAL GRANT.

A REUTER'S telegram from New York announces that General Grant's long and painful illness terminated fatally yesterday. The ex-President of the United States was in his sixty-fourth year, having been born in April, 1822. "Men of the Time" says that he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1839, received his commission as second lieutenant in 1845, and served in the Mexican campaign. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in Aug., 1853, became full captain. He resigned his commission in July, 1854, and, after a residence of four or five years in St. Louis, removed in 1859 to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in business with his father and brothers. From this privacy he was drawn out by the civil war, and was appointed a Brigadier-General in July, 1861. He was second in command to General Halleck during the siege of Corinth, and when the latter was ordered to Washington, Grant was appointed to take command of the department of Tennessee. He captured Vicksburg, after a siege of two months, July 4, 1863, and after the partial defeat of the Union troops at Chickamauga, Tennessee, in September, he was signed to the command of the largely reinforced army, and in November defeated General Bragg at Mission Ridge. In March, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him Lieutenant-General, then the highest rank in the army of the United States, and conferred on him the powers of General-in-Chief of the vast armies in the field. Invested with this authority, and having reorganised the army of the East, and arranged with General W. T. Sherman, the Commander of the army of the West, to move against General Johnston, at the same time that he moved against General Lee, he prepared for a vigorous and protracted campaign. The two armies moved early in May, and, after a series of hard-fought battles, alternating with repeated flanking movements, which the skill and tact of Gen. Lee rendered abortive, Gen. Grant crossed the James River, between the 12th and 15th of June, 1864, and proceeded to lay seige to Richmond and Petersburg from the south and south-east, while a very considerable army was cutting off their supplies, and destroying their railroads at the north and north-west. The final result was not doubtful from the time he had established himself in this position ; but it was only attained after a protracted and vigorous resistance. At length one railroad after another having been cut, and the two cities of Richmond and Petersburg reduced to great straits, while the army of Gen. Lee was rapidly diminishing, and keeping up its courage by the most perilous sorties and ventures, the last line was broken on April 2, 1865, and Lee and the remnant of his army fled westward. They were pursued by Grant, and blow after blow was struck on their retreating columns. On the 9th of April, 1865, Lee surrendered with his entire command to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The surrender of the other armies, in North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas followed soon after, and the war ended. After its close the gratitude of the people to Gen. Grant found expression in numerous and valuable gifts. On July 25, 1866, Congress having created the grade of General of the Army, hitherto unknown in the army of the United States, he was commissioned General the same day, Gen. Grant was elected President in Nov., 1868, receiving 214 out of the 294 electoral votes of the 26 States then recognised as belonging to the Union. He was inaugurated March 4, 1869. His administration was, upon the whole, highly satisfactory ; and in 1872 he was nominated for a second term of four years by the Republican National Convention. At the Presidential election held in Nov. 1872, Grant received 268 electoral votes, and Greeley 80. But reckoning by the actual votes cast for each candidate, the election was much more close. The whole number of votes cast for Grant was 3,597,070, and for Greeley 2,834,079 ; giving for Grant a majority of 762,991. During the second administration of President Grant, grave difficulties arose, growing mainly out of financial questions, and the disturbed condition of the South. The elections held in Nov., 1874, resulted almost everywhere in favour of the Democratic Party, who secured a large majority in the next House of Representatives, which meets in Dec., 1875. At the expiration of his term of office in 1877 he set out on a three years' tour round the world. In 1880 a movement was started for electing him for a third term, but it did not succeed. He suffered severe pecuniary losses last year, and these, and the terrible physical sufferings which attended the last months of his life, awakened universal sympathy.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 23.—Pressure continues to decrease everywhere. A shallow depression is apparently forming near Saugor Island, and the fall of the barometer is brisk round the head of the Bay. The winds are westerly over the peninsula and central parts of the country, easterly to north-easterly in Bengal, and variable in the N. W. P. and Punjab. Rain has again fallen along the west coast at a few places in the Bombay Deccan, in the Central Provinces, the Berars, Central India, Eastern Rajputana, Bengal, and some stations in the N. W. P ; but elsewhere rain has been practically absent. The weather is cloudy, except in portions of the Punjab, Sind, and Madras. Rain to-day :—Cochin, 4 inches ; Gya and Moulmein, 3 inches ; Mercara, 2 inches ; Roorkee, Darjeeling, Rajamundry, Akyab, Tounghoo, and Diamond Island, between 1 and 2 inches. Previously :—Calicut, 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	22	2	22	40	22	86	25	55
July 22, Wednesday ..	0	46	....		....		0	56
,, 23, Thursday	....		0	26	0	27	0	11
Total.....	22	48	22	66	23	13	25	66
Corresponding date last year	31	76	38	50	36	24	35	82

HIGH COURT—JULY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

493—Hore, C and B—Lilladhur Shamjee vs Bachoobai and another—Little, S F and N.—Part heard.

433—Little, S F and N—Bachoobai and another vs Lilladhur Shamji—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

472—Hore, C and B—Cooverjee Ludha and another vs Moorarjee Poonja.—Homanjee and H. (For disposal.)

Refereeace from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

17,478-81—Thakurdas and D—Damji Megji and others vs A Harvey—Winter and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Consent Decree.

196-83—Bomanjee and H—Munchabai vs Rahimatbai and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

121-85—Macfarlane and K—Moosa Abdul Latiff and another, vs. Nursingdas Mooltanchund and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.

113-83—Hore, C and B—Jaji Meya bin Balloo Meya Pathan vs Malla Dalla and others—A F Turner—Part heard.

159-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramjee Settiba, vs Potoobai and others—Janardhun G.

110-83—Tobin and R—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, vs. Cazbai—Tyabji and D.

5937-85—Tyabjee and D—Kajbai, vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy and another—Tobin and R—(Small Cause Court suit.)

182-85—Thakurdas and D—Dewjee Vussonjee, vs Nursey Govindjee and others—Hore, C and B.

209-83—Little, S. F and N—Kanji Mulji, vs Gopall Purshotum—Mooljee B B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

301-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla, vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D and P., G and S—Part heard.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed tooth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 6, Farringdon Road, London.

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

AT the Adjourned Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. W. D. Edwardes and Mr. F. C. W. Verner, of the *Hyderabad Telegraph*, were placed before Mr. Justice Bayley on their trial, charged with having on the 8th May last, at Secunderabad, defamed Major Neville, commander of the Nizam's Regular Troops, by printing and publishing a libellous article in the *Telegraph* newspaper. The charges against the accused were framed under sections 500, 501, and 502 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the prosecutor, Major Neville. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, and Dinshaw, represented Mr. Edwardes. The other accused was not represented by counsel.

Both the accused, in answer to the usual question put by the court, pleaded guilty.

Mr. Inverarity.—Although Mr. Verner has pleaded guilty, I do not wish to press the charge against him for this reason. Mr. Verner has given us a good deal of information as to the circumstances under which the libel was published, and as to the persons by whom it was inspired. He has made that statement to us under a promise that we should withdraw the charge against him.

Mr. Verner here said that he withdrew his plea of guilty, and claimed to be tried.

Mr. Inverarity.—Although, as I have already said, I will not press the charge against Mr. Verner, I will not withdraw it just at present. I wish to put Major Neville in the witness box, as he is very anxious to make a short statement. I will not offer any further evidence. It appears from the statement made by Verner that he was the actual writer of the article, but that there were persons at the bottom who had instigated the writing of that article for the purpose for which it was written.

The following special jury was then empanelled : Dr. Peterson, Messrs. Charles Baird, Nussarwanjee Byramjee, Cursondas Vullubdas, N. M. Wadia, James Wallace, Damodur Thakersey Muljee, C. A. Bates, and R. L. Sandes.

Mr. Inverarity then, addressing the court, said.—I will not detain you, gentlemen of the jury, by very long remarks on my part. I dare say you have already heard that after Major Neville has made his statement, we will not proceed further against Verner. Major Neville was anxious to say on oath that there was not a word of truth in the gross charges made against him ; and he would like to give a short account of the facts of the case. He wanted to take this opportunity to clear himself of the serious charges which had been made against him, and which, had they been true, would have resulted in his ruin. The charges against Major Neville generally are that for years he had been living in clover ; that he had been entertaining people at dinners at the expense of his khansama ; that the khansama supplied all the food, but Major Neville did not pay for it. There is not a word of truth in these charges. Major Neville had nothing to do with the management of his household expenditure. But he firmly believes that the butler was paid for everything regularly. Major Neville never looked into the accounts, everything relating to household affairs having been left to his wife, a lady who for several years was in extremely bad health. Almost every month he used to give his wife cheques for household expenses, and he has fortunately preserved the counterfoils. He also drew cheques for considerable amounts in the name of his khansama, who used to cash them himself. The amount paid every month by Major Neville by means of cheques drawn by himself or his wife's favour was large. In August, 1884, the butler died, and after his death a woman named Koolsumbi, who was neither his heir nor legal representative, presented accounts down to August, 1884, stating that for the nine months previous the butler had not been paid. Now, as a matter of fact, the khansama was paid regularly every month, either in full or almost in full ; and sometimes he was even overpaid. He died in the middle of August, and consequently the account for that month was not paid. According to the books kept by the khansama himself, nothing whatever was due to him except a few rupees up to the end of July. The money due was paid by Mrs. Neville, and Koolsumbi passed a receipt for the same in August. Koolsumbi subsequently made a claim against Major Neville at the time he was in Simla for a sum of Rs. 5,000 odd, made up of three items. A sum of Rs. 19 was alleged to be the balance due on the 13th November, 1876 ; another was a balance of Rs. 1,832 ; said to be due on the 31st November, 1877 ; and the third item consisted of Rs. 3,270, alleged to have become due some four-and-a-half years ago. I dare say any of us, presented with an account so very old as this, would from the very first be extremely suspicious of the truth of the claim. Koolsumbi had been paid Rs. 926 in full satisfaction of her claim, and had passed a receipt in full of all demands ; and when she made the further claim, Major Neville told her to produce the books of account, if she thought he did owe her anything. These books, it may be said, had been removed from Major Neville's house by the khansama in his lifetime, and Mrs. Neville knew that they were now in Koolsumbi's possession. But the woman would not produce the books. When the suit was filed in the court at Hyderabad, Major Neville, who knew nothing about his household accounts, asked his wife whether anything was due to the butler, and she replied that she had paid the balances regularly almost every month. Major Neville then tried once more to get the books which he knew were in Koolsumbi's possession, and for that purpose he applied for an order of the court for their production. But the woman made a false affidavit that the books were not in her possession. The case then went on. Major Neville's evidence in the suit was absolutely colourless. He stated that he knew nothing about his household management, that he had never seen the bills or the accounts, and that his wife used to pay the balances every month. At a subsequent stage the woman informed the court that she had suddenly discovered fresh evidence on which to proceed against Major Neville in respect of her claim. That evidence consisted of the very books which she had formerly denied having had in her possession, and which Major Neville had stated had been deliberately suppressed. The books were in a most confused state. They were produced in court, but they were not placed at the disposal of Mrs. Neville that she might examine the accounts herself. The accounts were not allowed to be taken out of the court, and Mrs. Neville being ill in bed, and unable to come to court to see them, Major Neville had, under the circumstances, to pay the amount claimed on the advice of his counsel although he then believed, and still believes, that no money whatever was due to the woman. He, however, did not like it to be said that after his butler's death he was disputing the balance that was found in his books. After all this had taken place, the persons at the bottom of this affair, who wanted to ruin Major Neville, proceeded at once to the office of the *Telegraph* newspaper, in which Verner was employed as editor and of which Edwardes was the proprietor, and under promise of payment got the libel published. Verner and Edwardes had, of course, no personal grudge against Major Neville ; probably they had never seen him. But they were promised handsome rewards as soon as the libel was printed. Major Neville then applied for a warrant against them to clear his character by showing that there was not a shadow of truth or foundation for the charges made against him. An application was afterwards made by the accused to this court that the case might be transferred here, as they could not get a fair trial at Secunderabad ; and they also asked for a trial by jury, and said there was no machinery at Secunderabad for the formation of a jury. They went thus far ; but it appears that those who had employed the accused were not liberal enough in their payments, as will be seen from the following letter written by Mr. Edwardes :—

My dear Battenburgh,

Enclosed is a chit from Ahmed, which secures you Rs. 1,000. Get it from him as soon as you can, and tell them that if the money is not supplied to me liberally, and with no sparing hand, I will kick over the whole bag of tricks at once.

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM DURSTON EDWARDES.

P. S.—They are trying to humbug me right and left.

Mr. Inverarity continued.—This shows that the people at Hyderabad had promised liberal payments, and Edwardes stated that if he was not paid liberally, he would "kick over the bag of tricks." (A laugh.) Mr. Verner then came to Major Neville's legal advisers, and said that if the conviction were not pressed against him, he would disclose the persons who were behind the screens. As to charges of this nature brought against an officer in Major Neville's position, the Government of India would have taken serious notice of them, if they had been proved ; and therefore it was extremely important to show, not only to the jury, but also to the Government of India, who had appointed Major Neville to his present command, that the

ing Verner has got off scot-free, and my client, not having come to a similar understanding, has to suffer.

His Lordship.—You are now to address on the question of sentence.

Mr. Macpherson.—Yes, my lord; that is the only question now remaining to be considered.

His Lordship.—I want to know what position your client holds in the newspaper.

Mr. Macpherson.—He is now, I believe, in the position of an unpaid vendor. He has sold the whole concern to Verner, but has not been paid for it. The position in which my client stands in reference to the case is this. His co-defendant having come to an understanding with the prosecution, Mr. Edwardes thought it best to plead guilty. I do not consider it my duty to stand between Major Neville and his vindication of himself and Mrs. Neville. But I am very sanguine that your lordship will not, in deciding the sentence, be influenced in any degree whatever by the *ex parte* statements of my learned friend. In regard to the facts of the case, so far as they may bear on the question of the sentence, they are quite distinct from the vindication of Major Neville's character. On the face of that statement it appears that my learned friend looked for the vindication of his client to matters which have been ascertained by his client, and by those who surrounded him, subsequent to the actual judicial proceedings which formed the subject of the libel. Therefore what appeared after a more satisfactory and thorough examination of the accounts, and Major Neville's subsequent evidence in this connection that he ought not to have paid the sum of Rs. 5,000, were matters which could not have been before the defendants at the time the article was written. For this reason the facts which have come to light since the publication of the article cannot in any degree be taken into consideration in weighing the sentence to be passed on my client. I ask your lordship, before you pass sentence on the defendant, to read through the depositions and the proceedings sent up by the Suburban Court. I do not wish to make any comments on these proceedings, because my comments might naturally assume the shape which would not be consistent with the position I desire to take up, namely, refraining altogether from interfering with Major Neville's vindication.

His lordship.—The evidence of Major Neville as to the signature of Mrs. Neville being a forgery has just been given. It is in evidence that the whole claim was a false one.

Mr. Macpherson.—We have no concern with the evidence given to-day. We had only the proceedings before the Suburban Court, and these can be cited in palliation of my client's offence. He has pleaded guilty, because from his point of view, even supposing for a moment that every word of his article was true, he has erred by using too strong expressions. Verner gets off scot-free. But morally speaking, both he and Edwardes are in the same boat. Verner's case is not morally advanced one bit by his entering into an understanding with Major Neville. Verner is actually guilty of writing the article, and the only part my client can be deemed to have taken in the matter, was that of an instigator or a party privy to it. I should not be doing my duty to my client if I did not ask your lordship to read the proceedings before passing sentence, and see how far the article was the legitimate inference from these proceedings.

His lordship reserved sentence till Monday next.

THE INDORE SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, JULY 21.

In the suits now pending in the zilla court, the plaintiff having applied for an attachment before judgment, the court declined to grant the plaintiff's application. Thereupon appeals were preferred against the order of the trying court to the Durbar Court. Two such appeals were preferred. Of these one was decided by the Durbar Court on the 15th instant, and the following is the judgment in the case so decided :—

This is an appeal from an order of the zilla judge, Mr. Shrinivasrao, refusing to the appellant an attachment before judgment against the respondents. The appellant has filed a suit against the respondents for Rs. 1,57,285, and the suit is under investigation. On the 26th of March last the appellant filed the present application on the grounds that since November, 1884 (Diwali), and during the pendency of the substantive suit, the respondents had concealed certain transactions and had got the firm of Tarachand Savairam to purchase and consign to their branch firm in Bombay, by name Tilockchand Hookanchand, 117½ chests of opium; that the purchase of these chests was entered in the books of Tarachand Savairam in the name of Poonamchand, an infant son of the proprietor of that firm. The application further alleged certain suspicious transactions entered into by the respondents in partnership with the firm of Tarachand Savairam in respect of a consignment by respondents to Bombay branch firm of 107½ chests, and with a broker Sadalai Motilal in respect of 31½ chests similarly consigned to Bombay. Fearing that the respondents have carried on their business in this clandestine manner with the intent of disposing of or removing their assets out of this jurisdiction, so as to obstruct or thwart the execution of any decree that the applicant might obtain in the pending suit, the application prayed that the respondents be called on to give security, or in default that an attachment before judgment be issued against their property. The respondents, in their reply, admit the facts stated in the applicant's application, but they urge that it was in consequence of the refusal of permits to them for the export of their opium chests out of Indore city; and add that the assets of their firm, so far from being reduced by the said transactions, have in fact been doubled since the 26th of August, 1884 (the date on which a previous application for attachment before judgment was disposed of). Mr. Shrinivasrao, before whom the substantive suit is pending, and who heard the application, rejected it, holding that the applicant had failed to establish that the respondents' conduct was fraudulent, and that they were about to dispose of their property or to remove it out of the jurisdiction, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that might be passed in favour of the appellant. The zilla judge further held that the respondents had made out their plea that the transactions set forth in the original application had been entered into in consequence of the refusal of permits for their opium, and that they have nearly doubled their number of opium chests, cash, and hoondees since the date of the disposal of the appellant's previous application for attachment. The application was thus rejected as wholly groundless, with costs against the appellant. The present appeal is against this decision. After the disposal of the above objection, the appellant's pleader proceeded to argue the appeal. The following points were suggested for decision :—

1. Did the respondents consign to their shop in Bombay 117½ chests of opium through the firm of Tarachand Savairam having opened an account in the name of Poonumchand, the infant son of the proprietor of that firm, in respect of the said chests, as stated in the application (exhibit 112)?

2. Did the defendants similarly consign 107½ chests of opium in partnership with the said firm of Tarachand Savairam, and 31½ chests in partnership with Sadalai Motilal, a broker, as mentioned in the application (exhibit 112)?

3. Were the consignments of these 256½ chests resorted to by the respondents under the veil of secrecy as to their own concern with and interest in them, in consequence of the alleged refusal to them by State officials to grant permits for passing opium out of city limits?

4. Have the defendants proved their allegation that since the 26th of August, 1884, they have nearly doubled their assets in opium chests and cash balance and hoondees, as found by the lower court?

5. Is it proper, in view of the transactions mentioned in the application (exhibit 112), to grant the appellant an attachment before judgment against the defendants, as therein prayed for

On the first and second points my finding is in the affirmative. As regards the sending of the consignments and the mode in which they were sent, there is really no dispute. The respondents' pleader has in this connection sought to find fault with the judgment of the lower court in that part of it where it found that the opening of the account in the name of the infant Poonumchund was the result of a concert between Nathuram, the moonim of Tarachand Savairam (witness No. 115), and the defendant Surupchand (No. 118). The latter denies that he suggested the use of Poonumchund's name; but the former in his statement (exhibit 117) made before the opium-godown agent declares that the account was opened in the infant's name at the request and suggestion of Surupchand. Nathuram tries to modify this statement when examined before the lower court, but the attempt is a very weak one, and I am inclined to hold that his first statement was the correct one. Further, it is exceedingly improbable that Nathuram would solely of his own accord go out of his way and open the respondents' account in the name of a minor. I therefore fully concur in the view of the zilla judge in this point. The third point has been very warmly contested before us. The zilla judge has found this issue in favour of the respondents. I cannot sustain the finding of the court below that the respondents, in using the name of a person not connected with them in consigning opium to their shop in Bombay, were justified by the alleged refusal of permits to them. On a general consideration of all the facts as regards this point, it appears to me that the observations of the zilla judge explaining reasons which in his opinion justify the nature of the consignments are inaccurate and betray a confusion of dates. I cannot, therefore, concur with him in his justifications of the mode of transacting business pursued by the respondents. The zilla judge having thus fallen into an error, and the respondents having failed before this court to show by any other evidence that they entered into these transactions owing to the refusal of permits to them by the State officials, as alleged by them, it remains to be considered whether the intent suggested by the appellant as the motive of such conduct can be reasonably inferred. On a careful consideration of the whole evidence and the arguments of both sides, I am forced to the conclusion that the transaction in the infant's name was not a *bona fide* one. The contentions of the respondents and the arguments of the lower court in justification of their conduct being in my opinion groundless, it is reasonable to presume that the respondents had some ulterior motive in resorting to a questionable mode of doing business. The respondents having failed to prove the motive they had ascribed to their conduct and attempted to prove it, it is but natural to conclude that they resorted to such transactions in order to pave the way for eventually passing the opium in their possession, so as to thwart the decree that may be passed against them. This being my opinion, I do not concur with the zilla judge and I find this issue in the negative. In regard to the fourth issue my opinion is as follows. In order to ward off the suspicion of having endeavoured to dispose of their property with intent to obstruct or delay the fulfilment of plaintiff's demand, when a decree may be passed in his favour, the respondents have also sought to make out that on the date on which Surupchand was examined (27th March, 1885), they had actually in their possession more opium and more balance of money in cash and in negotiable instruments than they had on the 26th of August, 1884, when the previous application for attachment was disposed of. On this latter date it had been ascertained that they had 264 chests of opium and Rs. 16,000 in cash and bills, whilst on the 27th March, defendant Surupchand deposed, they had 486 chests of opium and Rs. 20,000 in cash and bills. The zilla judge (who, it may be remarked, here appears to have wrongly treated the defendant Surupchand as plaintiff's witness, instead of as a witness on his own behalf and examined-in-chief by his own pleader) accepted unreservedly the testimony of Surupchand on this point. The appellant's pleader has objected to the facile manner in which the court below has recorded and acted upon the bare and unsupported statement of the defendant Surupchand as to the change in the amount of respondents' assets. No inquiry was made into their accounts. Being anxious, in the interest of justice to give the respondents every opportunity of proving their assertions on a matter of such vital importance, we offered to receive and consider any additional facts they might wish to place before us to prove their allegation. Both the respondents and their pleader, however, appear to have treated this offer with somewhat more unconcern than is warranted by the obvious obligation resting on the shoulders of the former. The respondents' pleader declined to put in any evidence of his own accord to support his clients' statement, and preferred to leave it to us to examine the respondents' books, if we chose to do so. To promote the ends of justice, we called on the respondent Onkar to produce his books (the respondent Surupchand not being at this time in court). It was found by my colleague, Mr. Daji Mulhar, that the opium account books of the respondents were in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that the transactions in opium were not balanced. This being the state of accounts, it was after considerable difficulty and with the assistance of a memo. prepared by the respondents, that we could glean that on Chaitra Shud 12, Samvat 1942 (27th March, 1885), the respondents had in their godown about 483 chests of opium. This memo., containing an extract from their account books, clearly shows, however, that there were at that date only two sets of chests unquestionably belonging to the respondents. Those are one of 77 chests belonging to their own or Jharoo account, and the other of 117 chests belonging to the account of Tilockchand Hookumchand. The remaining 289 chests are set down in the names of different other people. I am of opinion that the respondents have failed in their attempt to show satisfactorily that at the date of the inquiry into the application for attachment before judgment, they were possessed of assets so vastly in excess of the assets held by them seven months previously as to preclude the presumption being raised in consequence of such assets to obstruct or thwart the execution of any decree that the appellant may obtain against them. I would therefore find the fourth issue in the negative. The result, in my opinion, is that the application of the appellant was not groundless as held by the zilla judge, but that it was based on reasonable grounds, and that the respondents ought to have been called upon to furnish security for the amount of the appellant's claim. The default in an attachment before judgment should have been issued against them as prayed for by the appellant. I accordingly find the fifth issue in the appellant's favour. The order of the lower court should be reversed.

THE RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE OVER COREA.

THE papers brought by the China mail prepare us in some degree for the news which we published yesterday of an assertion of a Russian Protectorate of Corea. They show that for some time past the Russians have been extremely active in the Corean Archipelago. As far back as the 17th of May a Russian cruiser had put in at Port Hamilton, a correspondent at which place wrote: "A Russian cruiser came in from Chefoo last week. She was rather surprised to find six men-of-war here. When the boarding-officer went on board he could not get any information as to where she was bound, but said 'his boiler was a little leak.' He wanted to know if the English had to the port; and was answered in the affirmative. They were not allowed to land, so after twenty-four hours' stay, and having a good look about, they left for other climes. All the ships had their guns loaded and ready for action, so it was a good job for 'Bruin' that he did not show fight. The port is all laid with mines and torpedoes, and we are full up with coals and stores, and have provisions for a month for 1,000 men. Sometimes the British men-of-war comes and take an anchor or five tons of coals away. Two Chinese gunboats came in this morning. I don't know what they want, unless they are wind-bound for it has been blowing a gale of wind for these few days past. This is a lovely harbour, quite land-locked, and sheltered from all winds. It is a second Hongkong and in fact far better." On the 9th of June the whole fleet in the Japan Sea was distributed as follows:—In Vladivostock:—Vladimir Monomack, Rasboinik, Gornostai, Sobol, Morge and Abreck. The cruiser of the Volunteer fleet Moskow was under orders to leave for Europe. The Crayser was expected to arrive from Yokohama, and the Opritchnik from Chenuipo, Corea.

A Shanghai paper, the *Celestial Empire*, commenting on the report that a body of Russian troops had marched overland from Vladivostock, and occupied Port Lazareff, said:—There can be no doubt that Port Lazareff will be taken by Russia sooner or later, and probably sooner. The province of Corea in which it is situated is already more Russian than Corean. There are already some 30,000 Corean immigrants, chiefly from this province, in Eastern Siberia, where the Russian Government provides them with land and oxen, the cost to be repaid in sixteen years. The happy Corean has no taxes to pay, and free from the grinding oppression of his own Mandarins; he works hard, makes an easy good home, and, like the Irish emigrant to America, to send back his relatives and persuade his friends and neighbours to follow his steps. Many of them return to settle in their native province and these have Russianised the province, and introduced some spirit of comparative liberty, that the Corean mandarins have to be very careful in their dealings with it. The currency of the province is the Russian rouble, and the debased cash which are good enough for Southern Coreans are not taken by the inhabitants. Russia of course has had an object in thus making herself a power respected in the North-East of Corea, and her object will be attained to a considerable extent when her naval station is moved down to Port Lazareff. If Lord Salisbury's Government is not strenuous in assisting Admiral Dowell to hold Port Hamilton as Mr. Gladstone's Government was in arranging for his taking it, we need have no alarm about Russia's establishing herself at Port Lazareff.

A Chefoo correspondent of the *North China Herald* wrote on the 18th June:—News reached us three days ago that Russians had taken an island close to Port Hamilton, but the intelligence of their probably occupying Port Lazareff is of a far more serious nature, as this is an invasion of Corean territory. It was, however, to be expected, as a sequel to our getting a port off the Corean coast; and it now shows of how little use the treaties between Corea and European Powers have been towards preventing any of them from occupying any portion of that country. Your readers may remember Li Hungchang's letter disclosing that such was the policy in view when China advised Corea to make those treaties. Already in 1882 the public press had pointed out how futile those expectations were. China may thank herself for all this. Her illegal claim to suzeralnty over Corea has been so inconsistently persisted in, and so inefficaciously maintained, that Corea has appeared to be a sort of No Man's Land which any strong Power might seize, just as Germany has seized Angra Pequena and New Guinea; which forcible annexations form a valid precedent for Russia taking Port Lazareff. China in her policy has displayed no foresight, and a great deal more trouble is in store for her owing to her clinging to those vague and unreal suzerainties. Let us see whether she will march to the assistance of Corea against Russia. Protests will not help her. The Chinese Government, by persisting in the assertion of its suzerainty over Corea, even after the conclusion of Corean Treaties with Western Powers, has left a doubt as to the real status of Corea, and this conduct has consequently exposed Corea to be treated differently from what it could claim had its independent sovereignty been unequivocally proclaimed by the Emperor of China. The claim of the right of intervention in the internal political affairs of Corea so imprudently legitimatised by China in her Treaty with Count Ito of the 24th May, has culminated in the principle of Corea's disintegration, and has opened the door to its partition by other Powers, who, following China's bad example, choose to interfere with its due right. If China had really believed in her sovereignty over Corea she should have deposed her helpless vassal instead of prompting him to make sham treaties, and have sent a Viceroy to govern the country as portion of the Chinese empire. This was the only consistent way to assert her sovereignty, but China shrunk from the responsibility, and it is now too late. Do you think that Russia or Great Britain will listen to the twaddle about a sovereignty that was afraid to act consistently with its supreme power?

Early in June M. Speier, the Secretary of the Russian Legation to Tokio, arrived at the Corean port of Chemulpo, and proceeded to Soul, the capital. The Russian Minister was expected to arrive shortly.

The treaty in reference to Corea which was recently concluded between China and Japan continued to form the subject of discussion in the papers. The following article, which appeared in the *North China Herald* on the 20th of June, plainly contemplates the contingency of foreign intervention as one result of the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangement made between China and Japan:—"The Convention agreed to between Li-Chung-t'ang and Count Ito is scarcely of a nature to set at rest, once and for ever, all questions relating to Corea, and there is nothing, as far as we can see, to prevent that unfortunate country from again becoming the victim of either internecine strife or foreign designs. The Japanese Legation might be burned down for the third time, the Japanese Minister might even be killed, but Japan has no right to send armed help until she has given due notice to China of her intention to do so; while China might see her so-called vassal State invaded by a foreign Power, and yet be unable to go to its assistance before much valuable time had been wasted in communicating her intention to Japan. Corea, from a geographical standpoint, is an eminently important place, absolutely unimportant though it be as a Power. It lies hemmed in by three great countries, by each of whom it is regarded with different feelings, but to all of whom its integrity at the present juncture is a matter of considerable consequence. Nothing, probably, will ever persuade either China or Japan that Russia is not awaiting an opportunity to gain such a position in Corea as will give her the command of Eastern waters. To Russia, therefore, the present independence or integrity of Corea *quoad* China is acceptable, for, as long as the Peninsula is not Chinese soil, less ostensible cause for rupture between the Chinese Government and a possible invader exists. Japan has never put forward any serious claims to suzerainty over Corea and her interest in its integrity may be regarded as simply self-defensive. But the position of China is wholly different, and had she but acted consistently with her claims one great element of danger at the present moment would have been rendered impossible. China has all along asserted that Corea is her vassal State, and has acknowledged it as her bounden duty to protect Corea from all dangers that might threaten it, whether from within or from without. But she appears to have been contented with these half measures, and to have thought that the mere assertion of her intention to protect Corea would be sufficient to frighten every other Power away. Well, on that point she has been undeceived; and instead of repairing her mistake, has aggravated it by depriving herself of a considerable portion of her right to protect Corea by agreeing to allow Count Ito never to send soldiers there before she has communicated her intention, in writing, to Japan! Is this the act of a suzerain? Corea has little cause to thank her traditional protector. Inconsistency is the keynote of China's policy, and we now see in what a dilemma this inconsistency and infirmity of purpose have landed her. We have always condemned as visionary, unreal, and vague, the Chinese claims to suzerainty over Corea, and the present situation proves that we are right. Had those claims to suzerainty been solid, and had they been consistently carried out, we should have seen a very different state of affairs to-day from that which actually exists. A province which incorporated her old possession of Liuchin, relieved the King of his duties, made him one of the senior Dukes of the Empire, and sent a Japanese Governor to administer the territory. That was, at least consistent. China should have done likewise. Seeing that her claims to suzerainty over Corea were unconsidered and derided, she should, for the sake of consistency, have removed the King, and sent a Chinese Viceroy to Seoul to govern the country in the name of the Emperor of China. In that case, an invasion of Corea would have been tantamount to an invasion of the Eighteen Provinces and no European Power would have lightly undertaken an enterprise of such dimensions and with the consequences of such magnitude. But this is just what China has not done; on the contrary, she has actually stripped herself of some of the power to which she formerly laid claim; and the result is that Corea is not so well protected as she was before—which means that one of the outposts of China itself was weakened by China's own act. If China regarded Corea as one of the defences of the Empire—a buffer on to speak, much as she has regarded the States of Burma, Siam, and Annam—it was surely her interest to have strengthened it rather than to have left it, as she has done very much to its own resources. And if China had followed up her claims to suzerainty over Corea by incorporating it with the Empire instead of encouraging the King to make sham treaties with European Powers we do not suppose that any serious obstacle would have been placed in the way of her doing so.

THE CHINESE LEADERS IN THE LATE WAR.

A TIENTSIN Correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes:—Now that peace is virtually concluded, it will not be out of place to relate the stories told in the capital of the principal and leading men in the war. The person who originated the resistance of China, so people say was Tso Tsung-t'ang. The Empress Dowager, though a person of much decision and strength of mind, on being presented the alternatives of a humiliating peace, heavy tribute and a tremendous indemnity, or war with a terrible "barbarous" Western nation, was at a loss and faltered in taking the responsible step in either direction. She summoned her sages and trusted councillors and asked their advice, stating at the same time that a step in either direction was one fraught with danger and trouble. If they yielded to the terms of peace, such as they were, their prestige among their own subjects would be lost, causing rebellion and civil war, while the payment of a sum of money in the already empty condition of the treasuries would make it impossible for China to fill them again for years to come. She represented the youth and inexperience of their infant Master, and the responsibility they incurred of imperilling the Empire and perhaps of losing it for him, if they took the consequences of risking a war with France. "Or is it not to be said," exclaimed Her Majesty, "that China was lost to the Tsing Dynasty during the time when I managed the affairs of Empire in our Imperial Line." The Princes and councillors on hearing these words were dumbfoundered and knew not what to answer. They could not take the responsibility of advising war, and were ashamed of counselling peace. At last the venerable Chung-t'ang made speech. His words were few, but they were strong. He said: "We cannot forever be yielding to these Western nations. Instead of paying the indemnity, I advise that the money be spent in giving battle to France. I counsel war." The Empress then said, with tears in her eyes, "We will pay no indemnity, we cannot;—let us prepare for war."

Tso was subsequently appointed on his own application to the important post of Foochow, and on hearing of his appointment he flung his crutch aside, walked like a young man full of vigour to his farewell audience with the Empress, and seemed delighted to again take the field against the foreign enemy. He is an old soldier, and has witnessed many a battle-field. I asked why he flung his crutch aside, and the answer was that he wanted to give a lesson to the nation to fling away personal and moral infirmity and serve the country in its need. Tso is now an aged man of three-score and fourteen years; he generally walks about supported by a gold-headed crutch surmounted by an Imperial Dragon, a gift from the Empress Dowager. He is a man of short stature, but is possessed of a will and temper matured by the absolute command enjoyed for many years in distant provinces as Viceroy, which has made him a hard person to get along with even in the Imperial city of Peking itself and amongst the great men there. He has an indomitable will, and a mind which he expresses freely when he feels called upon to make it known. As a soldier he was determined and strict; we may even call him cruel, when we see him in his unsparing mood in Kansu, fighting against the Mahommedan insurgents. But those who know Chinese law do not blame him, as he was doing what he thought to be his duty. In office he made many enemies by memorializing the Throne against them, while he showed what a friend he could be by supporting the great Chinese banker Hu Hsi-an through all the troubles and misfortunes of the man.

"THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT."

THE *Fortnightly Review* publishes an article on Local Government and Ireland, which is reported to embody the sentiments of Mr. Chamberlain, and which the editor says "may be accepted with confidence as an exhaustive and authentic exposition of the views of the leaders of advanced Liberalism on what will infallibly prove the paramount question of the new Parliament." The writer says:—

As for political purposes the whole country has now been partitioned into electoral districts, so must it be arranged for administrative purposes. Of the divisions thus created, some, like the new parliamentary constituencies, will be purely rural, others purely urban, others again will partake of the characteristics of both. In each there will be a single authority based on household suffrage, and dealing with all subjects locally appertaining to the area over which it has jurisdiction, and the limits of which must be regulated by the necessity of investing the work to be done with importance, and of justifying the expenditure of time and labour which it involves. These primary local bodies will, however, be signally incomplete unless they are supplemented by county councils dealing with interests which extend beyond the boundaries of the smaller districts, and which these districts may be said to share in common with them. They will include high roads, lunatic asylums, prisons, and the county councils charged with the responsibility of these might be composed of representatives sent to them by the local bodies whether urban or rural, or they might be directly elected by all the ratepayers in the county. In this way we should have a complete system of local government administered by men on whom, greatly to the general advantage of the community, it would be possible to devolve a considerable amount of additional work. The granting of licences, the power of acquiring land for the purpose of providing labourers' dwellings and allotments, and under specified conditions for aiding in the establishment of peasant proprietorships, would all come legitimately within their province.

To make the legislative and administrative machinery of government for the United Kingdom workable it will be necessary to establish both County Boards and National Councils. Both bodies should of course be elective. On the County Board there might be representatives of owners and representatives of occupiers, and the proportion in which owners and occupiers respectively should be represented might follow the proportion in which local taxation falls upon each of the two classes. To County Boards so elected should be assigned all the fiscal duties and the powers now entrusted to Grand Juries in Ireland, and also all those vested in the several Boards of Poor Law Guardians within the county, and all work connected with licensing for the sale of intoxicating liquors. To the County Boards should also belong the right of managing either by themselves or by their nominees all lunatic asylums within the county. Powers analogous to those vested in the School Boards in England ought also to be conferred upon the County Board. In short, the County Board should, within the limits of its jurisdiction, undertake the entire administration of all public affairs for which the county and it alone is taxed.

But in administering the affairs of any county it could soon be seen that there are many matters in which the co-operation of other counties might be required and for the accomplishment of which it would be necessary to impose taxes over an area wider than that of a single county, or even to assess a national rate. This necessity proves that in addition to the County Boards, bodies of national authority and jurisdiction must be called into existence. Of these bodies which for the sake of convenience we have called National Councils, one might sit in Edinburgh, one in Dublin, and, if the people of Wales desire it, one should be established in Wales. The National Council might either be chosen directly by the ratepayers of the kingdom or it might consist of members elected by the County Boards, or rather by the representatives of owners and occupiers respectively on these Boards. Thus assuming that each County Board were to send to the National Council three members, and that on the County Board the owners' representatives were to the occupiers' representatives in the proportion of one to two, the former would return one member to the National Council while the occupiers' representatives would return two members.

To the National Council so constituted might be entrusted all the control of local administration which is necessary: the audit of accounts, the distribution of the respective shares to which the several counties might be entitled out of Imperial grants, and the contributions which such counties might be required to make towards expenditure of national importance. The work which is now performed by the Home Office, the Local Government Board, and the Education Department for Scotland and Wales, and by the Irish Local Government Board, the Irish Education Boards, the Irish Board of Works, the Fishery Board, and similar bodies in Ireland, might with advantage be transferred to a National Council responsible to the people of the country.

Both for the sake of relieving the Imperial Parliament from an undue pressure of work, and for the sake of redressing a grievance of which Irishmen and Scotchmen justly complain, the business of private bill legislation for these countries should be transferred to Edinburgh and to Dublin. The annoyance caused to Scotchmen by the present system of dealing with private bill legislation is keen enough, but the circumstances of Ireland render that system exceptionally oppressive and irritating to Irishmen.

The establishment of a National Council, elected by the Irish people and endowed with national authority, would enable the Imperial Parliament to delegate to a body of sufficient weight, capacity, and power, duties which Parliament now endeavours to perform, but the performance of which necessitates the neglect of other and more important matters upon which the attention of the great legislative assembly of the Empire should be concentrated. By the creation of County Boards and National Councils we should secure in the United Kingdom a rational division of the duties and labours of government. The Imperial Parliament, the National Councils, and the County Boards would together form, so to speak, a hierarchy of legislative and administrative authority, all based upon the only true principle of government—free election by the governed. For all parts of the United Kingdom the establishment of such a system of government would be advantageous. For Ireland it would mean the beginning of a new life, it would substitute a government founded upon trust of the people in the place of one founded upon distrust and coercion.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, July 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Poona Detachment.—The appointment of officers made in G G O No 252, dated 25th April 1885, is cancelled.

The services of Lieut J S Ashby, Bo S C, 10th N I, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Political Dept.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 26th June:—Col T R Nimmo, S C, Hon Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, to the Brgde Staff of the Army with the local and temporary rank of Brgde-Genl and Commdg Bombay Dist, vice C De B Edwardes, CB, Comdg Bombay Dist, who vacated the command on proceeding on a second period of leave out of India.

The aforementioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut H Melvill, Bo S C, Military Accounts Dept.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev C F H Johnston, MA, to be Chaplain of Deesa and Mount Abu; and the Rev E J Bowen, MA, to officiate as Chaplain of Satara with Mahabaleshvar.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dosabhai Framji, C S I, Presy Magte, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days.

Mr S Hammick is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr E T Candy, or till further orders.

Lieut E F Marriott, Dist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the 26th May.

A'zam Motilal Nathubhai, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Chorasi in the dist of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the dist of Surat.

Mr Luis deSa, second class Subordinate Judge of Panvel in the Thana Dist, has been allowed a further extension of leave on medical certificate for four months from the 18th June.

A'zam Keshavrao Babajirao, sub pro tem. Head Karkun of Kalol in the dist of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the dist of Panch Mahals.

A'zam Narayan Gopal Raje, B A, Mahalkari of Umbargaon, taluka Dahanu, in the dist of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the dist of Thana.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Ramchandra Kashyap and Rao Saheb Shrinivas Ramchandra Bhatti respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bijapur in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist on the 7th inst..

Mr G M Urquhart, Assist Collr in the dist of Surat, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the dist of Surat.

Mr R A Gamble, Assist Collr in the dist of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the dist of Dharwar.

Mr J A Baines, Magte of the first class in the dist of Dharwar, is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—Power to require security for good behaviour (Sec 110).

Rao Saheb Narraindas Motaram, Mukhtyarkar of Sukkur in the dist of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the dist of Shikarpur.

Mr Chinto Vishnu Kelkar, Head Karkun of taluka Shirpur in the dist of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the dist of Khandesh.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr E Neale, Magiste of the first class in the dist of Shikarpur, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of Act X of 1882.

Messrs Dosabhai Framjee, C S I, and P Ryan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Presy Magiste on the 14th inst.

Messrs P Ryan and Shivshankar Govindram respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Presdy Magte on the 14th inst.

Mr F T Candy delivered over charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat on the 13th instant.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Haveri in the Dharwar Dist on the 13th inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Mahadeu Vishnu Gokhale, M A, is appointed to act as Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Deccan College during the absence of Mr Vithal Narayan Pathak, or till further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the appointment of Mr H L Wright to be sub pro tem Depy Collr of Salt Revenue H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 2nd July 1885:—Mr W E Young to be sub pro tem First Asst Collr of Customs vice Mr H D Wright Mr Jehangir Manekji Kharsedji to be sub pro tem Second Assist Collr of Customs vice Mr W E Young and Mr W Almon to be sub pro tem third Assist Collr of Customs vice Mr Jehangir Manekjee Kharsedjee.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to allow Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, C S, to revert to his substantive appointment of Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat.

H E the Govr in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr Crawley-Boevey to act as Collr and Magte of the district of Ahmedabad, Dist Registrar, Ahmedabad, and President of the local board established for the district of Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr G B Reid, C S, on privilege leave, or till further orders.

Mr F T Willaume, Assist Supt, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur. Nilkant Bhagwant Mule to do duty as Dist Deptv Collr, Satara.

Mr H Woodward, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Assist Surgn Dosabhai Pestanji, G G M C, to act as Civil Surgn, Surat, during the absence of Surgn-Major S O B Banks, L R C S, L K & Q C P, M K & Q C P (Ir), F R C S, L M (Dub), or until further orders; and Assist Surgn Mancherji Sorabji Postwala, L M, to act as Civil Surg, Shikarpur, during the absence of Surgn H P Dimmock, M R C S, L R C P, (Lon), or until further orders.

Mr Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M D, B Sc, is promoted from the third to the second class of Assist Surgns, with effect from the 7th July.

Surgn H Adey performed the duties of Civil Surgn, Supnt, Lunatic Asylum, and Supt, Medical School, Hyderabad, from 28th May to 18th June.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F W Stevens, F R I B A, M I C E, to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay vice Mr D E Gostling, C E, F R I B A, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr A D Younghusband delivered over and Mr J K Spence received charge of the office of Assist Collr Panch Mahals, on the 11th inst.

Mr J K Spence delivered over and Mr W T Morison received charge of the office of Assist Collr, Panch Mahals, 13th inst.

Rao Saheb Narayen Bhawanrao, Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a member of of the Mandvi Municipality in Surat vice Rao Saheb Umiaram Valabhram, retired.

Messrs A S Moriarty and J W A Weir, respectively delivered over and received charge of the of the Second Assist Collr, Poona, on the 7th inst.

Messrs N G Deshpande and W R Hamilton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office Huzur Treasury at Ahmednagar on the 7th inst.

Surgn-Major J Davidson delivered over and Mr W C Rand, Assist Collr, Satara, received charge of the office of the Supt of Mahabaleshvar on the 5th inst.

Messrs J Weir and E Lawrence respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Assist Collr, Poona, 11th inst.

Messrs H Bulkley and R Thom respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, Alibag Range, on the 4th inst.

Surgs C Monks and J Crimmin respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden Dist Hall on the 8th inst.

Mr H C Davidson, Assist Supt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties in that Survey on the 9th June 1885, and proceeded on the 11th idem on one year's furlough as per Govt Resolution No 3223, dated 22nd April last, Revenue Dept.

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Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
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